The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,588 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	
— ASSAM	3038	400	W. J. Nantes	22nd Jan.
L MINZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th ,,
M VERONA	3116	900	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	550	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4186	800	E. Stewart	26th ,,
M MALWA	3041	500		5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	3736	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3664	900	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	400	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	500	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M MALWA	2959	560	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,
L HYDASPES	2884	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th ,,
L SURAT	3142	500	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
				TUESDAY
M CATHAY	2983	550	J. P. Hassall	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd Jan.
CLYDE	4124	500	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2884	500	G. Scrivener	12th ,,
ANCONA	3125	600	R. G. Murray	5th March.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 18, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fares, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	G. Maborolch	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Meisel	3,500	550	16th ,,
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd May.

A surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 320	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	31st Jan.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 16th, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr,	
*CLAN MURRAY	2,200	E. Worfolk	About 23rd Jan. 1886

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr,	
CLAN FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	About 6th Feb. 1886

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr,	
CLAN OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	About 5th Feb. 1886

* This steamer carries second-class passengers only.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1886.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.



THE well-known and fast sailing s. s. COLOMBO, Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on the 20th February next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage, &c., apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 25th January, at 11 a.m., (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, at 5 p. m.

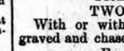
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th January, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



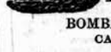
MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Due to leave Calcutta.
S.S. RAJPOOTANA	2030	10th February, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
12th January, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.-P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400	on or about 4th Mar.
S.S. WISTOW HALL	Verrill	2700	460	on or about 28th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer, complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	7 8
,, 00 Wicker covered	9 8
,, 00 One and a half gallon size	9 0
,, 00 Wicker covered	12 8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size	12 8
,, 0 Wicker covered	14 8
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size	17 8
,, 1 Wicker covered	20 0
,, 2 Five gallon size	24 8
,, 2 Wicker covered	27 0
,, 3 Six ,,	30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)	35 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIZE CUPS.

SILVER and SILVER PLATED PRIZE CUPS, suitable for Shooting, Racing, Golf, Polo, Lawn Tennis, Badminton, Rackets, Athletic and Regimental Sports, &c., &c.

TANKARD SHAPE,
Plain, with or without covers,
From Rs. 10 to 35 each.

TANKARD SHAPE,
Engraved, with or without covers.
From Rs. 10-8 to 40 each.

GOBLET SHAPE,
Plain or Engraved, gilt inside &c.
From Rs. 25 to 60 each.

TWO HANDLED GOBLETS,
Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 31-8 to 115 each.

TWO HANDLED CUPS,
With or without covers, gilt inside, richly engraved and chased, &c., &c.
From Rs. 50 to 120 each.

STERLING SILVER CUPS,
In a variety of designs,
From Rs. 100 to 250 each.

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS.
Set of Cups fitting one inside the other.
From Rs. 22-8 to 30 per set.

ARMY CUPS, WITH SPIRIT FLASK.
In which the Flask fits inside the Cup. Complete, in strong leather sling case.
From Rs. 24 to 30 each.

BRITISH OAK AND E. P. GOBLETS.
From Rs. 10 to 24 each.

BRITISH OAK AND E. P. TANKARDS.
From Rs. 18 to 24 each.

BRITISH OAK AND E. P. LOVING CUPS.
From Rs. 45 to 60 each,
&c., &c.,

CLARET JUGS,
CLARET CUP JUGS,
BISCUIT BOXES,
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES,
In great variety

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 5 15-16 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-9	
Ditto for demand drafts	1 6 ,,
Ditto for 4 months' sight drafts	1 6¼ ,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6 5-16 ,,
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-4-6 each	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 20th January, 1886.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BEG to inform their numerous Patrons that they now have on view at their Fort Establishment one of the largest and best selections of ELECTROPLATED WARE and GENERAL FANCY GOODS ever shown in Western India.

The following are a few of the leading items:—

ELECTROPLATED WARE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Asparagus Helpers	13 8 to 16 0	
Army & Navy Cups	22 8 to 30 0	
Bone Dust & Mugs	15 0 to 70 0	
Biscuit Boxes	25 0 to 70 0	
Brandy & Sodawater Frames	67 0 to 100 0	
Breakfast Dishes	58 0 to 70 0	
British Oak Ware	...	
Butter Dishes & Coolers	18 0 to 50 0	
Courier Bags	5 8 to 11 0	
Cabinet Dessert Sets	100 0 to 200 0	
Cake Baskets	35 0 to 70 0	
Candlesticks	45 0 to 70 0	
Carlton Cruets	13 8 to 40 0	
Champagne Buckets	10 0 to 70 0	
Cheese Scoops	2 8 to 18 0	
Chutney & Soy Frames	35 0 to 40 0	
Cigar Lamps	25 0 to 30 0	
Claret Jugs	15 0 to 80 0	
Cocktail Shakers	18 0 to 20 0	
Cruet Frames	13 8 to 100 0	
Crumb Scoops	15 0 to 20 0	
Dessert Fruit Spoons	25 0 to 100 0	
Dessert Stands	31 8 to 100 0	
Dinner Cruets	40 0 to 100 0	
Egg Frames	31 8 to 50 0	
Entre Dishes	50 0 to 85 0	
Epergnes	70 0 to 200 0	
Fish Carvers	27 0 to 30 0	
Fish Knives	50 0 to 180 0	
Flower and Fruit Stands	40 0 to 200 0	
Goblets and Golf Cups	40 0 to 100 0	
Grape Scissors	9 0 to 11 0	
Ice Claws and Tongs	4 8 to 8 0	
Ice Jugs	40 0 to 80 0	
Ice Pails	20 0 to 31 8	
Ice Water Urns	250 0 to 300 0	
Jam and Marmalade Jars	18 0 to 40 0	
Liqueur Frames	40 0 to 100 0	
Luncheon Trays	130 0 to 150 0	
Mirrors	5 0 to 40 0	
Majolica Ware	4 0 to 160 0	
Marmalade and Preserve Stands	18 0 to 40 0	
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	60 0 to 150 0	
Muffineers	4 0 to 40 0	
Napkin Rings	10 0 to 30 0	
Nut Crackers	2 8 to 4 0	
Oil and Vinegar Frames	15 0 to 20 0	
Oak Writing Cabinets	60 0 to 500 0	
Pickle Prongs or Forks	10 0 to ...	
Race Cups	40 0 to 100 0	
Salad Bowls and Servers	31 8 to 70 0	
Salt Cellars	20 0 to 60 0	
Salvers	20 0 to 200 0	
Sardine Boxes	27 0 to 40 0	
Side Dishes	50 0 to 85 0	
Soda Water Frames	20 0 to 40 0	
Soy Frames	16 0 to 40 0	
Spirit and Liquor Frames	68 0 to 100 0	
Sugar Baskets	40 0 to 60 0	
Sugar and Cream Frames	36 0 to 40 0	
Tankards	27 0 to 40 0	
Tantalus Liquor Frames	40 0 to 60 0	
Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	13 8 to 30 0	
Tea Caddies	40 0 to 60 0	
Telescopic Cups	15 0 to 20 0	
Tea and Coffee Services	100 0 to 400 0	
Tilting Sets	120 0 to 150 0	
Toast Racks	5 0 to 20 0	
Tripartite Visitable Dishes	70 0 to 130 0	
Two-Handled Trays	150 0 to 200 0	

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Albums	20 0 to 70 0	
Aneroid Barometers	...	
Ash Trays	2 0 to 5 0	
Binocular Glasses	...	
Blotting Books and Cases	22 8 to 70 0	
Cabinet Photo-Frames	2 0 to 10 0	
Card Cases and Trays	2 0 to 20 0	
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	3 0 to 20 0	
Desks and Workboxes	25 0 to 150 0	
Dressing Cases and Bags	25 0 to 850 0	
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	4 0 to 6 0	
Fans	8 0 to 20 0	
Fitted Bags, all kinds	7 0 to 850 0	
Gongs	4 0 to 40 0	
Gladstone Bags	22 8 to 60 0	
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	25 0 to 40 0	
Glove Stretchers, Ivory	10 0 to 20 0	
Housewifes	6 0 to 10 0	
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	40 0 to 60 0	
Jewel Cases	25 0 to 100 0	
Ladies' Carriage Bags	7 0 to 26 0	
Ladies' Hand Bags	6 8 to 30 0	
Ladies' Waist Belts	12 0 to 15 0	
Memo. Books and Letter Cases	3 0 to 10 0	
Necessaries, Etui, etc.	7 0 to 15 0	
Official Writing and Letter Cases	20 0 to 40 0	
Perfume Cases	20 0 to 60 0	
Photograph Frames	2 0 to 40 0	
Pincushions	2 0 to 4 0	
Pocket Letter Cases	4 0 to 20 0	
Pocket Wallets	4 0 to 20 0	
Purses	2 0 to 15 0	
Scrap Books	7 0 to 40 0	
Sets of Scissors	7 0 to 18 0	
Smokers' Companions	60 0 to 70 0	
Tantalus Perfume Cases	20 0 to 60 0	
Telescopes	...	
Travelling Bags, all kinds	35 0 to 850 0	
Travelling Spirit Flasks	2 0 to 60 0	
Watch Stands	5 0 to 8 0	
Work Boxes and Baskets	8 0 to 40 0	
Writing Cases and Desks	25 0 to 150 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SOCKS. "ALL NEW GOODS."
MODERATELY PRICED. FOR DRESS, &c.

NAVY BALBRIGGAN. The very best quality, soft elastic, and silky in appearance, handsomely embroidered, Red, White, Gold and Blue Side Clocks	per pair	Rs. 3 12
	3 pairs	,, 10 8
CARDINAL, GRENET, and GENDARME. The BEST BALBRIGGAN now much worn	per pair	,, 3 0
	3 pairs	,, 8 8
NAVY, MAROON, and CARDINAL, CASHMERE, very soft and elastic. A bright Rich Sock	per pair	,, 2 8
	3 pairs	,, 7 0

12½ Per Cent. Discount—Per Value P. Post.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, } BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	48 0
Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	36 0
Moselle, Nonpareil, finest extra quality	48 0
Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	36 0
Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.	

STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rudesheimer, mellow	32 0	34 0
Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 0	28 0
Laubenheimer	21 0	23 0
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0	...

SHERRY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Amontillado, choice and superior	*black capsule* 40 0
Invalids', highly recommended	,, ,, 30 0
Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry	,, ,, 30 0
Montilla, extra pale and very dry	,, ,, 30 0
Manzanilla, light and very dry	,, ,, 25 0
Pale, medium dry, very popular	*red* ,, 23 0
Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	*yellow* ,, 23 0
A good ordinary Wine	*pink* ,, 22 0
	white ,, 18 0

MARSALA.		
Marsala, virgin pale, finest	*yellow capsule*	18 8

MADEIRA.		
Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	*black capsule*	42 0
Madeira, excellent wine	*red* ,,	36 0
Madeira, fine young wine	*blue* ,,	26 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.		
Carlowitz, superior selected	*blue capsule*	23 0
Carlowitz, very choice	*red* ,,	20 8
Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.		

WHISKY.—SCOTCH.	
Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25 0
Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27 8
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	40 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	36 0
Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	21 0
Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	25 8
Old Vatted Glenlivet	23 4

WHISKY.—IRISH.	
Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	21 0
Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	28 8
Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	26 4

COGNAC.	
Red Capsule, good quality	26 0
Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"	29 0
White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	32 0
Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	35 0
Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	40 0
Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	50 0
Lefavre Cognac	*bison brand* 15 8
Jean Sibadey's Brandy	*gold capsule* 21 0

SPIRITS.		
Rum, finest old Jamaica	*white capsule*	24 0
Rum, fine "Pineapple"	,, ,,	23 0
Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	,, ,,	23 8
Dry Gin	,, ,,	23 8
Geneva, in flasks, the best	,, ,,	19 0
Schnappe, Henke's Aromatic	,, ,,	19 8

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator" spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 300.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44 ..... Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order ..... Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12 ..... Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 260.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments ..... Rs. 288.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

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Bombay, 19th January 1886.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Jumnadas Tuljaram deceased.
HURKISSONDAS JAMNADAS the only son of the deceased.... ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 19th day of January, 1886.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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Blackberry Jam ...... "	0 7
Evaporated Apples ...... "	0 12
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Jordan Almonds, finest, per lb	2 8
Crystallized Apricots, Cherries, &c., &c. per lb	1 12
Superior Eleme Figs......per box	0 8
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Chocolate Creams, ½ lb. box Re. 1-8; 1 lb. box	2 8
Pralines, Rose and Vanille ......per lb.	1 12
Apricotines...... "	2 4
Nougatines ...... "	2 4
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French Sugared Almonds ...... "	2 0
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5. The papers (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), referred to in para. 3 should be submitted on or before 20th April, 1886, to the JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, LAHORE, who is the Secretary to the Committee of Management. The Committee will take the papers submitted into consideration immediately after the 20th of April.

6. No design submitted should be marked with the name of the author, but with some selected motto or device, and the author's name and address should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked with the same motto or device and forwarded along with the design.

7. The Committee are not bound to accept any of the designs submitted, and no person submitting an unaccepted design or papers will have any claim against the Committee except for the return of the design and papers furnished by him.

By order,
R. G. THOMSON,
Secy. to Committee of Management,
Punjab Chiefs' College.
Dated Lahore, 7th January, 1886.

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NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that, on and after the 31st December, 1885, Messrs. Charles Day & Co. of London, will CEASE TO BE EXPORT AGENTS for our LL. Whisky.
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KINAHAN & Co.,
20, Great Titchfield St., London, W.
November, 1885.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 1st February, 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th instant.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, of Rs. 5 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 1st February, 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th instant.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
Bombay, 16th January, 1886.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, of Rs. 14-5-7 on the old Shares and Rs. 5-1-5 on the new Shares, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared and made payable on and after the 1st February, 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th instant.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.
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Bombay, 16th January, 1886.

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Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.
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NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Athletic Sports, maidan, 3-30 p.m.
Poona Sky Races.
Wilson Philological Lectures, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor, Esplanade, 8-40 p.m.
Bachelors' Concert, 9-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, East Lynne, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Alcester (s), from Galatz; Peshwa (s), Calcutta; I. M. S. Tenasserim, Kurrachee; Mobile (s), Bushire; and Trafalgar, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Malabar, for England; Barcelona (s), Port Said; Agra (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Cascapedia (s), Antwerp; Cachar (s), Barcelona and Marseilles; and Athabasca (s), Elephant Point.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 16th inst. shows a decrease in earnings of Rs. 6,135.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Bheema Denanath, a Hindoo woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of importing into Bombay from Goragaum one bottle of country liquor without a permit from the Collector of Bombay. She was fined Re. 1.

THE NEW VEGETABLE AND FRUIT MARKET AT POONAH.—The construction of the new Vegetable and Fruit Market is being vigorously pushed on. A considerable portion of the roof has been tiled, and the building, it is expected, will be completed within a couple of months.—*Deccan Herald.*

FREAK OF AN INSANE MAN.—Mulik Jaffer Moola Amir, an insane man aged about 35 years, on Tuesday went to the house of his aunt, in Goozria Mohola, and jumped out of a window on the first story of the house on to the road, whereby he sustained a fracture to his right leg, and other slight injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Munoorial Mundram, a dealer in embroidery, has reported to the police that his shop in Bhendy Bazar was entered on Tuesday night, and property consisting of 1,335 tolas of silver wire and Rs. 20 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,325, was stolen from the premises. The Mehta of the complainant has had entire charge of the shop for the last five months.

ALLEGED FALL INTO THE HOLD OF A SHIP.—A Goanese cook employed on board the S. S. Malacca, was found lying near the gate of the European General Hospital on Tuesday evening in an unconcious state, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on his regaining conciousness, he stated that he had accidentally fallen through the hatchway into the hold of the S. S. Malacca, sometime last week, and sustained severe injuries about his chest. The man is lying in a precarious condition at the hospital.

A BOYISH TRICK.—Inspector Fido yesterday charged a Hindoo lad named Luxmon Surja before Mr. Ryan, with stealing a pigeon belonging to a Bania. From the evidence of the complainant, it appeared that the pigeon was a wild one and was one of a number of others he had allured to his house by placing up a pigeon house and scattering grains about it. His worship struck the case out, as the pigeon was a *fera natura*. He observed it was a paltry case, and every schoolboy would thus be liable to be charged.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—Constable Maccubin charged Moroo Vittoo, a bad charecter, before Mr. Ryan yesterday, with stealing a siver waist-chain. It appeared that the accused was employed with another Hindoo lad by a plumber. About two weeks ago he enticed the lad to a liquor shop and after making him drunk, stole from him a silver waist-chain which he pawned the following day. Accused said that he committed the offence while under the influence of liquor. Having a previous conviction recorded against him, His worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade bandstand this evening at 8-40 p.m. precisely:—

Quadrille	Jou-Jou	Gungl.
Valse (on English Airs)	Greeting	Strauss.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Grand Selection	Nabucco	Verdi.
Valse	Bid me Good-bye	De Camors
Galop	Charlotten	Bergson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

ASSAULT.—Ramzan Rahimbux, a weaver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of committing an assault upon a fellow-weaver named Abdoola Jooma on Tuesday night, with a stick at Cammateepoora. The complainant was returning home from his weaving establishment; and as he was passing through Cammateepoora 1st Lane, accused and two others seized hold of him and struck him with a stick on the neck and head. A policeman arrested the accused, but the other two effected their escape. The accused in his defence stated that the complainant abused him, and he struck him. He was fined Rs. 10.

MAHOMEDANS AND MAIMONS.—The *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjaub* writes:—In opposing the Honorable Mr. Amir Ali's Permissive Bill for Maimons declaring themselves as subject to Mussalman Law, the Muhammadans are not showing their usual practical sense. It may be true that all Muhammadans are, in theory, already under that Law in matters of succession, inheritance or intramural religious disputes As a matter of fact, local custom or the retention of Hindu Law by certain classes converted to Muhammadanism within, comparatively speaking, recent times, has, in Bombay, Oudh and the Punjab as well as other parts of India, constantly overridden the equitable provisions of Muhammadan Law. To be a Muhammadan in sentiment does not help one to be come one in practice, and it is suicidal to oppose a Bill which allows orthodox Muhammadans to stimulate the registration of converts under that Law or to give themselves that legal status which can only be received by a positive declaration and not by implication. It would be a great blessing to the Muhammadans in the Punjab, were the principle of Mr. Amir Al's Bill extended to it, for there is scarcely a single place in our province, in which local custom does not override the Muhammadan Law. The Muhammadan Sections of the Anjuman i-Punjaub have ever considered that it would conduce to the better and more equal administration of justice were the Muhammadan Law to take the place of custom, which is so distracting and irregular in its operation, but a *permissive* Bill is all that a neutral Government like ours can concede and all that Muhammadans, free from party spirit or a foolish sentiment, can legitimately demand in the very interests of their religion and national life which they profess to have at heart.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE 25TH REGIMENT N. I.—On Tuesday morning, the regular parade ground was chosen for the inspection of the 25th Regiment by Major General Sir John Ross, K. C. B. The men were arranged in open drill order, facing north, headed by the Band, and, in rear of the columns of the rank and file, stood the recruit boys. The kit bags were laid on their right flank in inspection order. Major General Sir John Ross, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-master-General, and the Brigade Major, rode along the ranks, the General now and again taking a rifle and examining it, as he went by. While the inspection was being proceeded with, the Regimental Band played a march. Then ensued the march past, the manual and firing exercises by Major Price, second in command, the bayonet exercise by the Adjutant, and the parade in columns by a Junior Officer. Next followed the single stick and the sword exercise by the Officers Native Officers, and Musicians. The inspection of the books, school, and camp equipage closed the morning's proceedings. The result proved very satisfactory, indeed; quite as much so as that of the other two Regiments inspected previously. The various exercises were gone through in masterly style. Colonel Pemberton, Commanding the Regiment, regulated the morning's parade, which was gone through with satisfaction. The Commanding Officer ought well to be proud of such a fine body of men, and the Regiment was up to its full strength. This not seldom makes it difficult for a long line of men in marching order to maintain their alignment accurately. But, notwithstanding this, the marching was, as already stated, well executed. In the evening, the Regiment was taken towards the Polo-ground, and practised under the junior officers in escalading and shelter-trench exercise.—*Deccan Herald.*

MERIT UNREWARDED.—Mr. D. S. White, of Anglo-Indian and Eurasian fame, relates a story in the last issue of the *Eastern Guardian* of a man he met at Bhosawul, which if true, condemns the British Government of India, of bringing a deed of heroism to the level of the question as to whether a man was a European or a Native. The story briefly is this. One Stafford, a guard and an Eurasian, was formerly a bugler in the Madras Rifles sent to Bengal during the Mutiny. Two companies were beset by between seven and ten thousand mutineers who fortunately had no guns. The Rifles wished to get a small fort on the other side of a river, the river not being fordable. There was a bridge, but the mutineers had possession of it. A desperate fight was made, and the Rifles succeeded in gaining the fort, and sent to Lord Mark Kerr to assist them in holding it. When Lord Mark Kerr's guns were heard, the Rifles went out to meet and co-operate with him. The enemy occupied both banks of the river and the bridge, and the fighting was as hot as it could be; and to make matters worse Lord Mark Kerr's men, not distinguishing the Rifles, began firing on them. The Rifles being attacked from three points had to retire. It was absolutely necessary to inform Lord Mark Kerr of the situation, and the officer commanding asked Stafford to go out alone and endeavour to communicate with Lord Kerr. With alacrity the man obeyed, and by crawling and crouching amidst the storm of bullets from three fires, he gained the bridge and sounded the "cease-firing." There was dead silence on the part of the British and Lord Kerr rode furiously up to him with his drawn sword, shouting "who are you?" All was soon explained; the Rifles sallied out again; and a signal victory was obtained over the enemy. Stafford was recommended for the Victoria Cross. It was refused because he was not a European. He was then recommended for the Order of Merit. It was refused because he was not a Native! He is now a guard on the G. I. P. Railway.

THE COINING CASE.

THE case in which Jello Vejanund, a wealthy goldsmith, is charged with having in his possession instruments for the purpose of counterfeiting coin was called on before Mr. Cooper yesterday. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Macfarlane, for the accused.

Mr. Little applied for a further adjournment of the case as the reply to his telegram to the Turkish Minister at Constantinople had not been received. The answer to his last telegram took eighteen days and he hoped that the answer he waited for would arrive within a week.

Mr. Macfarlane objected to the postponement. He said that the charge was laid against his client on the 1st December. The police had entered his premises, taken away a large quantity of gold and silver and put an entire stop to his business. The accused was well known in the city and the prosecution should have made all the necessary enquiries before they laid the information in the case. They now wanted an adjournment to see whether the coin they found in his possession was really a coin or not. The consequence of the adjournment would be that the case would be protracted over the next sessions to be held in February, and the case left hanging over him for two or three months hence. Mr. Macfarlane did not complain against any one, but this prosecution was instituted by the police, and they did not want to take up a matter of this kind and then to have it cast back into their teeth if it failed.

Mr. Little said that they had made inquiries two years ago.

His worship granted an adjournment for a week, and no doubt, he said, that Mr. Little would get on with the prosecution and consider the approaching sessions. At the present he did not see how Mr. Little could proceed when he had not his witnesses.

Mr. Macfarlane—Mr. Little of course would have to drop the case.

The case was consequently adjourned for a week.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MATHEW JEYSING.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the accused by Mr. Horsley, acting Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, for the murder of Trikam Mangal on the 25th June last. Mr. Branson and Mr. Maneksha appeared for the accused; and Mr. Pandurang, acting Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused was an agricultural labourer belonging to a Bhagdar family; and while his uncle owned half a share, the other half was jointly held by him and two of his brothers. Another brother had quarrelled and separated from them. The accused lived with his brothers, and they were in fairly well-to-do circumstances. The accused had, however, repeatedly offended his caste-men by introducing into his house and keeping Koli women, He was for this turned out of the caste, more than once, but was re-admitted on the payment of certain fees. The deceased and the police patel of the village had taken a leading part in these caste punishments of the accused. The deceased had special quarrels with the accused and his brothers. One evening, while the police patel with others was returning homewards, he saw the accused in company of Jeyso, a man who was suspected of being concerned in several thefts in the village. Jeyso then attacked the patel, while the accused attacked the deceased with an axe. Both the patel and the deceased were overpowered, and killed on the spot, receiving fatal wounds on the head and neck. On hearing a report of the murders, the village constable had the horn blown to give an alarm. Search was made for the criminals, proclamations were issued, and a reward of Rs. 200 was offered by Government for their capture. Towards the end of September last, the accused went to a village in the Gaekwar's territory, and asked a man for work and food. The latter had heard of the murders and of the reward; and on being pressed, the accused admitted that he had killed a man and had run away. Information was given to, and the accused was finally captured by, the police.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the case on Monday, delivered the following judgment:—The evidence of Hira is not satisfactory as he did not profess to identify the persons who attacked and killed the deceased Trikam and Mamor when he was first examined by the chief constable. It would appear also that, when the police patel reported the murder, the accused's name had not been mentioned to him either by Garbad or Jiva. It is possible that these witnesses may have mistaken the accused for Chanda, who is named in the report as one of the murderers and is like the accused in appearance. If so, their evidence at the trial, in identification of the accused, could not be considered as cogent as the evidence of eye-witnesses in many cases. Looking, however, at the evidence generally, we are unable to accept the explanation given by accused himself of his flight. We think that he was rightly convicted; but in view of the foregoing considerations affecting the evidence, we are unwilling to confirm the sentence of death passed upon the accused, and commute the sentence to one of transportation for life.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JAN. 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship yesterday:—

RE CASSUM MULJEE KHOJA.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said his client was settling with his creditors, and for that reason asked for an extension of the interim order for three months. The creditors were all Marwarees, and it would be a difficult matter to settle with them sooner. His Lordship granted only a month's extension.

RE MADHOWJEE VISRAM.—Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The petition was filed some time ago together with the schedule on a decree being given against the insolvent by Mr. Justice Scott for Rs. 1,80,000 in respect of a claim made by Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company. Insolvent received his personal discharge in April 1885. Since then he had inserted other creditors in the schedule.

On Saturday last, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen had the insolvent arrested in respect of costs; but he was let off on Mr. Lukhmidas Khemjee giving security for his appearance on Thursday (to-morrow.)

Mr. Macpherson, for Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, in opposing the application, said the insolvent had no right, after receiving his personal discharge, to enter new items in his schedule without giving notice to the creditors.

The judge disapproved of the insolvent's conduct and refused the application.

RE NURSEY KESSOWJEE.—Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, moved for a postponement of the hearing for two months, with an extension of the interim order, for the reason that the insolvent's son was very ill. The Commissioner granted the application.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for this day:—
4-0—Sack Race for Cadets, 60 yds.
4-15—Half-mile Flat Handicap.
4-30—Three-legged Race.
4-40—Obstacle Race.
5-0—Lemon Cutting.
5-20—V. C. Race over one flight of Hurdles.
5-40—Menagerie Race (if sufficient entries are received.)
5-50—Donkey Race.
Final Heat Company Tug-of-War.—C. Co. *v.* E. Co.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THIS annual event has lost a good deal of its freshness, on account of the sameness of its details but the Chancellor's speech is always full of interest to educationists and the general public. Last evening the learned vice-Chancellor did ample justice to the task assigned to him in the absence of the Chancellor. We expected to hear something about the late Matriculation Frauds, but beyond accepting on behalf of the University the blame of the mismanagement the vice-Chanceller did not enlighten us as to what has been done, and what is going to be done in the matter. The slap, however, administered to dishonest youths will be long remembered.—*Jam-i-Jamsed.*

A VOICE ON BEHALF OF NATIVE BARRISTERS.

As the post of clerk of the Small Causes Court is abolished, and the new functionary is to be designated "registrar," with the powers of a judge on an increased emolument of Rs. 800 per month, we think the chance ought to be have been given to a gentleman from the legal profession. Setting aside several European barristers and solicitors who would have gladly accepted the place, had it been offered to them, it was not wise of the Bombay Government to have overlooked the claims of most of the thirty native barristers and an equal number of native solicitors, besides a large number of pleaders of the High Court, few of whom have already acted creditably on the benches of the Small Causes Court and the Police Court.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A LECTURE ON INSECTS.

MR. PAUL MOWIS gave a very interesting lecture on Insects yesterday evening in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. In this room he had arranged on tables for inspection his beautiful collection of butterflies and insects which is intended for the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. There was a very fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen who, after inspecting the specimens, remained to listen to the lecture.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood introduced the lecturer in a few but appropriate words. Mr. Mowis he said was not unknown to us in Bombay. He would be remembered by his efforts to revive sericulture and, though he failed, it was through no fault of his. Mr. Mowis was to be considered a public benefactor, and his devotion to the science was very great.

Mr. Mowis said that ever since he was searching for novelties in the science of ornatology to which he was a devoted servant, it seemed to him that people cared very little or cared not at all for the small beautiful creatures around them or searched that vast nature which holds so many secrets hidden from the human eye. Every insect teaches of the existence of a superior organism never to be approached by art or inocutions. He had studied his science in the far northern regions of the Himalayas and cared little for troubles and privations. He had no doubt that there were many people in this world and many in the Hall who asked what benefit can there be in striking a pin through an insect and leaving it to linger to a painful death. He was going to show and convince them all that the destruction of insect life can be accomplished without any pain to the insects, and their deaths would be useful to man. Formerly entomology was very crude and the means adopted to kill insects were not at all calculated to be painless, but now the "killing-bottle" was employed. The killing-bottle was a large mouthed bottle and one that was air-tight. In the bottle some pieces of iodide of potasium are put and the bottle covered over with plaster of Paris. The prussic acid fumes kill the insects almost instantaneously, and the moment the insect is put in, all its muscular and nervous powers become paralysed. The organism of most of the insects were such that they did not feel pain as vertebrated animals felt, because they had their bones outside their bodies and animals had their bones inside. Insects too were covered with a hard skin and this they threw off as did the spider. On the point of the utility of killing insects Mr. Mowis's first reason was for the ladies themselves. Where would they get their silks and satins from, if it were not for the annual destruction of millions of silkworms. It requires to make silk for a dress of 18 yards, material weighing about 4 lbs., and it takes 2500 silkworms to spin the silk contained in one lb. of silken material. In other words it requires 10,000 silk worms to supply the material for the dress. And all these silkworms had to under go the pleasing ordeal of steaming and boiling before the silk could be removed. When it is considered if these 10,000 silkworms be left to nature they would multiply to about one and a half millions in the course of twelve months. Ladies therefore cannot charge entomologists with cruelty or as clearly wasting insect life. Mr. Mowis then showed a specimen of the moth which he said gave this silk and was divided into three families. The first class included those cultivated and domesticated by men for their silk, the second, those moths which were left to themselves to make their silk in the jungle and were called "wild" silk-worms, and the third those which spin caccoons and have no commercial value, at least, at present. The best silk, the lecturer went on to say, is made by a tiny little gray insect, cultivated all over the world and feeds on the mulberry only. The annual produce of this moth in round numbers comes to 2,000,000 lbs. in weight, which is priced at 20s. a pound. The next best is the Jama mai which feeds on the oak-tree and is cultivated extensively in Japan, and has lately been introduced into Europe. The silk is priced at 17s. the pound. The caster oil silk-worm comes next in value as it feeds on that tree after which it is named. It is known in Assam and Burmah as the Eria silk and it is largely cultivated. The silk is worth 19s. in the pound. The next in merit come the Tussur worm which feeds on almost every plant. The lecturer said he had fed one on twenty-two different plants in the jungle in Hyderabad, Deccan. This silk was worth 10 to 12 sh. in the pound but there was a larger demand than supply for their silk of this worm, and it was one of the industries of India which required much development. In speaking on sericulture Mr. Mowis observed that in former years India had a very large silk industry, but owing to the prevailing sickness of the silk-worms and draft years it was now scarcely one-hundredth part of what it was. Government had made many efforts to revive it and had tried hard and incurred heavy expenses to give a new impulse to it. Yet the lecturer doubted if silk industry would regain its former footing. He continued to say that it took three years to grow a plantation of mulberry trees fit to feed the worms to return good and marketable silk. The lecturer continued, so you can think what labour and money is required to attempt such a scheme. But I say if you cannot have the best silk unless at a loss have the next best silk which pays and pays well. Therefore more encouragement should be given to the Tussur industry in this country."

Mr. J. Wardle, Mr. Mowis went on to say, had been sent out to India by Government to investigate the silk industries. He was the British Delegate at the late Paris Exhibition and demonstrated the fact that Tussur silk can now be ruled, spun, bleached and dyed in splendid colors and used in almost any materials, where formerly the best silks were employed. Thus a demand had sprung up where there was a limited supply. The Tussur silk was a "wild silk" found in every part of India, and the worms fed on many plants. They were very hard and not liable to disease, and if Government would really take the matter up earnestly the lecturer thought, in the space of a few years India would have an industry equal to the cotton produce, but more remunerative. It would also give employment to thousands of poor peasants. Lakhs of rupees worth of these Tussur caccoons had been sent home this year and would have to be ruled on spindles, each of which would cost £75, and worked by labourers getting £1 a week. The same work could be done in India with labour costing Rs. 5 a month. The great drawback of native ruled silk has always been the uneven limpy nature of the silk but that with very little trouble could be vastly improved by a new rule which would give the desired evenness. This rule includes both the English and Indian kinds and costs about Rs. 2 only. Well ruled Tussur can thus be sent to the European market at about 10s. and in the end would give a saving of 100 per cent. to any enterprising capitalist who would undertake it. The annual destruction of silkworms employs, Mr. Mowis continued, a vast number of people, cultivators, spinners, weavers, dyers, shopkeepers and dressmakers, and surely when employment was found for so many people there was some use in the destruction of insect life. It was by improved sanitary arrangements and destruction of insects that man fought successfully against great epidemics. The water we drink is full of animalculæ and, by their destruction, we escape fevers and blood poisoning of all sorts. The medical profession could not fight against these evils, if it was not for study of entomology. After speaking of the great naturalists of the past and of the present day Mr. Mowis very interestingly and at great length described the different insects under separate classes. He traced them from the little egg in which they often remain nine days, and then eat their way out of the eggs, immediately eating the shell as it first food, to the time they appear as a chrysalis in which state they remain sometimes for a month, requiring no nourishment, and then burst from their prison a beautiful butterfly. The lecturer then dwelt on the habits and described the life of the butterflies. He concluded his very interesting lecture remarking that he would take his collection to the Indo-Colonial exhibition and interest entomologists there in the beautiful fauna to be found in India.

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY."

WE have so repeatedly favourably reviewed "Maclean's Guide to Bombay", that it is difficult to coin fresh phrases in acknowledgment of the copy for the year just commenced. First there is a plain and of course a correct map of Bombay; then follows a large and splendidly colored map of India, with all the railway lines shewn thereon; then an illuminated almanack for 1886. Its contents are legion, and the difficulty is to think of anything, within its professed scope, which is not in it. Its photographic illustrations are better than usual, and consist of seated portraits of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, Savai Bahadur, H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh, K. C. S. I., and H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Bhaonagar, G. C. S. I. We sincerely recommend this plethoric volume to the attention of the public.—*Poona Observer.*

We have received, and desire thankfully to acknowledge receipt of the above standard Guide to the Presidency capital which has become so deservedly popular that it has reached its eleventh edition. The advertisement assures us that both the Guide and the Directory for the current year have been carefully revised, and all the necessary information brought up to date of issue, the 26th of last month; while great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy in the names and addresses given. Photographs and succinct accounts of the life and career of three of the principal Native Chiefs of Kattywar—their Highnesses the Rao of Cutch, Savai Bahadur, Maharaja Maharao Shri Khengarji: the Nawab of Junaghud, Bahadur Khanji, K. C. S. I. and the Thakore Sahib of Bhavnagar, Rawul Shree Takhtsingjee, G. C. S. I., have been inserted as a most welcome addition, and it is hoped they will be found to enhance the interest of what has long established a reputation for itself as a model Guide, teeming with useful and entertaining information.—*Deccan Herald.*

MADRAS.

EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of pictures and fine arts will be opened in Madras the last week in February next and that all exhibits should reach the Honorary Secretary, Captain C. H. Simpson, Egmore, Madras, by the 10th February.

BENGAL.

FREAK OF NATURE.—On the night of Wednesday the 6th instant, the wife of a Mussulman, inhabitant of a village some miles south of Kidderpore has given birth to a child, which has one head, and from the middle of the trunk another trunk has come out and is of the same length as the principal trunk. There are two navels and four legs. The child is a female. From under one of the hands a third hand has come out. The child is stout and healthy for its age, and is likely to live.—*Indian Daily News.*

MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—Mr. W. H. Grimley, C. S., has been appointed on the Commission appointed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to report on the Ministerial Establishments and their salaries in the Lower Provinces. On completion of the report of the Commission, Mr. Grimley will revert to his substantive appointment as Magistrate of Howrah.—*Ibid.*

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, January 9th, was 254 against 319 and 296 in the two preceding weeks, and also less by 36 than those of the corresponding week last year. The figure is less than the average of the last five years by 19. There were 32 deaths registered under the head of cholera against 29 and 48 in the two preceding weeks. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints are moderate. The general mortality of the week was 30·5 against 38·4 in the preceding week per mile per annum.

CALCUTTA PAPERCHASE.—The Calcutta paperchases are this year more numerously attended than ever, though for the most part by spectators, who drive or ride out to look at the race. For a race it has become, the paper being laid so thick that the line can be followed almost as well as if it had been flagged out, and the pace is as hot as the best riders on the best horses in town can make it. There is an impression that the sport involves considerable danger from the crowding of riders at the jumps, but we know of no accident resulting from that cause; those who have come down hitherto seem to have done so in the ordinary way, by failing to clear an obstacle. The jumps are small and well made, presenting no difficulty to a trained horse of the most moderate powers. It is the pace, and that only, which makes the course trying.—*Pioneer.*

RUSSIAN VIEW OF HERAT.

A Russian paper writes:—Herat is acquiring at this present time a still greater measure of importance, and this is due to the fact that the English are hard at work with its defences. Both from its plan and the character of its fortifications, Herat is a complete defence as compared with any other central Asian town, which, in the majority of cases, takes the form of a group of buildings scattered over a wide area and a few half-dismantled forts, the whole being almost defenceless in these days of modern and perfected guns, even of small calibre. According to Asiatic ideas, however, Herat is a first-class fortress, and one which can only be taken after a lengthened siege, for it is held that the projectiles of field guns would bound off its walls without doing them the least harm.

Amidst fields of waving corn, in the centre of a fertile valley watered by the Hari-rud and by a whole net-work of canals, picturesquely rise up the ancient bastions of this Afghan stronghold. To the right and left, the valley is edged with mountain ranges of fantastic outline; but since these heights are some miles distant from the river, they offer no facility for the bombardment of the city, as though the unknown constructor of its defences had foreseen the period of the existence of long-range ordnance. And though, of course, according to modern ideas, the fortress of Herat may be considered out of date, it still fully preserves its original importance. Centuries, indeed, have passed by without leaving a trace on its compact stone walls, and neither Saracen, Persian, nor the Great Mogul has made in them the very slightest breach.

The fortress of Herat is, moreover capable of making a good defence. The entire city with its population of 30,000 souls lies within an almost regular square that has a length of about 78⅞ths of a mile and a breadth of about 34⅞ths. Its walls, which rise to a height of from 60 to 80 feet above the surrounding valley, are pierced by six gates. Two of these gates, called respectively the Baba-el-Malik (the king's gateway) and the Baba-el-Kushk, present an unusual wealth of architectural adornment and recall the most flourishing period of Persian architecture. Each of these gateways has been converted by means of redoubts, case-mated lunettes, and ravellins into forts of modern construction. Above the ramparts, the lines of which are broken by 14 bastions, tower four forts, facing the four main points of the compass. These forts are respectively called Abdul Mand, Kuran Bei, Kutab Chamk, and Falla Khan. In the very centre of the city, on a vertical cliff stands the citadel, or so-called "Arc," which commands both the river and valley to a very great distance. And hence this small Gibraltar of its kind would seem to be open to capture either by investment and the starving out of its garrison or by the working of treachery; and of the two methods, the latter would appear to be the more likely as being favoured by the customs of the country. It should be added that all the forts and defences of Herat have been so constructed as to flank each other, and to sweep with a cross fire the intervening space, so that the key of the situation could be held even though an enemy had successfully stormed the outer line of defences.

Herat is very difficult of approach, especially from the north. Before an enemy could get near, he would have to force a passage through the defiles which bar the entrance to the Hari-Rud Valley in this direction, He would then have to make his way across the river, and this would not be easy, for the existing bridge is defended by two formidable *têtes-du-pont*. The difficulty of obtaining possession of this bridge is still further increased by the fact that it is under the fire of the citadel of Herat. It is said, indeed, that in all Asia there cannot be found another city in which the besiegers would be placed in so disadvantageous a position with respect to the besieged. And hence an enemy could only hope to gain possession of the place after suffering enormous loss for the surrounding country does not afford the very slightest cover, there being no inequalities of surface such as would facilitate the erection of breaching batteries.

Up to within a recept period there was indeed a point whereat, in the event of a siege of Herat, a base for an enemy's attack existed, viz., the gigantic mausoleum of the conqueror Hussain Mirza Khan, and of his successor the great Shah Rukh. This edifice was held in great respect in the Muhammadan world, and had survived the wildest periods of wars of desolation; but when the English engineers found that the mausoleum afforded cover for an enemy, British "civilisation" overthrew what the savage hordes of Chingiz Khan had spared. Therefore, within the space of a quarter of an hour, with the aid of a small charge of dynamite, a wonderful relic of Afghanistan passed away without a trace!

A VISIT TO THE SHAKERS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard*, having just visited the Shakers, writes:—Arriving at the encampment at Hordle, I was informed that Mrs. Girling, the "mother" or leader of the community, was lying ill in bed. I was taken to her, and found her greatly emaciated and much distressed. Her mental faculties seemed as keen as ever. She attributed her condition solely to overwork and anxiety for her children (as she called her followers) and to a lack of the necessaries of life. She felt sure that God, her Father, "would keep her alive until the coming of the Saviour, of whom she was the mother-representative—the living part." She had not obtained medical assistance, but had used all the remedies she could obtain herself so far as she was able. She should not object to a medical man seeing her, not for the purpose of attempting to save her life—"for," she added, "that is sure to me"—but for the purpose of easing and allaying her sufferings. She said she would willingly have united with the Baptists, Wesleyans, or Congregationalists, had they been ready to receive her as the terrestrial presence of a celestial Being. But she had been cruelly driven aside by all, and had had to endure intense suffering for upwards of seventeen years. She and her followers originally pursued a life of itinerant lecturing; but it was so unremunerative that they decided to follow a life of encampment. Her followers, who now number about forty, appeared to be almost entirely under her influence, and she had evidently hallucinations implying some spiritual influence. Her community include several young women, some not much older than twenty-five years; but there are not many young men among the company. Her chief underling, who discharges the duty of care-taker, is Father Isaacs, a man of about fifty years of age, gifted with remarkable intelligence. They occupy, in all, six large huts. The garden-ground, comprising about two acres in extent, is neatly kept, and has been made to produce enough to sustain those who require vegetable food.

THE SILK TRADE.

THE Crefeld Chamber of Commerce gives some interesting information in its last report as to the development of the silk trade in that town. The number of hand and mechanical looms at the end of 1881 was 32,126, but this total has now reached 37,685, and of these 1,979 are mechanical looms. These latter have more than doubled in number since 1882, and as each of them produces three times as much as a hand-loom, there has been such an increase in the production that many of them worked only half or two-thirds time last year. Cotton forms the base of the Crefeld manufactures, and from the official tables published by the Chamber of Commerce, it appears that the 850 tons of velvet made there in 1884 contained only 70 tons, or 8 per cent., of silk. The Crefeld silks and velvets are therefore very cheap, but of low quality. The home market of Germany purchases £1,400,000 worth of silk, while the exports amount to £1,150,000 for England, to £300,000 for France, to £250,000 for Austria, and to £1,250,000 for other countries. The Chamber of Commerce report also shows that the average produce of a loom in 1884 was about £29, while during the same period the daily wages of the German weavers varied between 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. a day.

THE LATE SIR A. P. PHAYRE.

THE following letter appeared in the *Times*:—Will you permit one, who has served under Sir Arthur Phayre in Burmah to say a few words regarding the work accomplished by that great and good man?

In January, 1856, I landed at Rangoon. At Calcutta, I had been permitted to submit to Lord Dalhousie, then Governor-General of India, the outline of the plans which I had framed for the administration of the Pegu forests, and these plans it was my privilege to carry out under the direction of Major Phayre, until, at the close of 1862, I was sent for by the Goverment of India to undertake the organization of forest business in the other provinces of the Indian Empire.

In the first annual report which Major Phayre submitted to Government on the administration of Pegu (1855-6) he said, "In arranging the affairs of a country where from any cause the ordinary status of society has been disturbed, the first care must be to provide protection to life and property." For the accomplishment of this task, he laid his plans with systematic foresight, and these plans he carried out with unmovable firmness, but always in such a manner as to conciliate the people. The task was difficult, anarchy and unrepressed violence had existed for a long time under the Burmese Governors, and the dread of being again abandoned, as was the case after the temporary occupation of Pegu in 1825, made the people unwilling openly to attach themselves to the British Government. Nevertheless, by the close of 1854, two years after annexation, the country was quiet.

In his first report, Major Phayre mentions the remarkable disregard of human life among Burmans, and the attempts which had been made to explain it. "Perhaps the main cause of the disregard of human life," he continues, "may be traced—paradoxical though it be—to the Buddhist religion, which forbids the taking of all animal life, but draws no broad distinction between the life of the lower animals and that of man. When the passions are excited, the feeble bonds which restrain from murder are soon burst asunder." These words should be remembered at the present time, when the course of events has imposed upon the British Government in India the much larger task of putting down crime and violence in Upper Burmah and, at the same time, of maintaining order in British Burmah.

All important questions, Phayre approached in the spirit of a scholar, and in forming his conclusions he employed the methods of scientific research. When he had formed his views he acted with the promptitude and boldness of a soldier and the calm moderation of a statesman. For many years he had been Assistant Commissioner at Moulmein, and afterwards Commissioner of Aracan, so that when he became Commissioner of Pegu his name was well-known among Burmans and Karens in the annexed province. His firmness, his justice, his great liberality, his mastery of the language and intimate knowledge of the people, his commanding figure had made him feared and popular in the best sense of the word, long before he became Commissioner of Pegu. There was a bond of sympathy between him and the people, which was most remarkable. He was never married, and the Burmans could only explain the pure life which he led by regarding him as a saint, a superior being, a kind of demi-god. They worshipped him, and their confidence in him was unbounded.

It was a charming sight to see him at work in the early morning at his high standing desk, in the open verandah of his house, and around him, in respectful positions on mats spread upon the floor, Burmese men, girls, and women, who had come to pay their respects, to present offerings of fruit and flowers, and to lay before him their troubles and their grievances. Now and then he would turn round to any a kind word to his visitors. With the private circumstances of many, he was acquainted, and he listened to them all with the greatest patience. With all that he was their king and master, the people feared him as much as they loved him, and he was never molested.

A sentry he never would have at his door, nor did he, after the country had become quiet, take a guard or escort with him on his journeys. In March, 1861, I met him in the hills of the Pegu Yoma. He was on his way from Toungoo to Thayetmyo and I was marching in the opposite direction. I wished to meet him in the teak forests which cover these hills and on the spot to discuss with him important questions. So I went ahead of my camp, and after several long and hot marches, climbing over the entangled stems of the large bamboo, which had seeded and died, I reached the Commissioner's tent late on the 3rd of March. He was alone, and we spent a most delightful evening together. All he carried was a tent 10ft. square. After dinner his camp-bed was brought in and for me some horse blankets and rugs were spread upon the ground. At this place we were only 16 miles from the frontier. A few Karen villages were in these hills, and the men were all with his camp clearing the path through the forests for his elephants. That was all the protection he had, but he knew it was sufficient.

In 1859 the first reliable census was taken in Pegu, and it gave a population of 948,731 souls. Immigration from Upper Burmah had already set in, and the former inhabitants had commenced to return to the tracts along the frontier, which after the war had almost become deserted. When he wrote his first report, Phayre did not expect that this would happen in his time. He did not then foresee that he would succeed in making British rule so exceedingly popular among Burmans, Shans, and Karens India—that is, Bengal and the Madras coast—he wrote in 1856, "is the only country to look to for settlers." In this, as in other matters, he did not know his own strength.

The success has been miraculous. When, in 1862 the province of British Burmah was formed, the total population was 1,898,000, and in 1884 Mr. Bernard, the present Chief Commissioner, estimated it at 4,334,000. This increase is mainly due to immigration from Upper Burmah. Though in 1856 Phayre had no idea that his administration and that of his successors would accomplish so much, the means by which this result has been brought about are clearly set forth in his first report. Among the most prominent of the material benefits gained by the people of Pegu, he recounts the abolition of forced labour, "a load which bowed the people to the dust," the introduction of a coin of fixed value, free export of grain and the abolition of transit duties, and more than all just and steady government and effective repression of crimes.

Phayre was determined from the commencement that the province should pay its way and should eventually contribute its share to the requirements of the Indian Empire. In order to effect this, he insisted upon high taxation, he maintained the capitation tax, which, though theoretically objectionable, has wisely been continued to this day, and at the same time he enforced the most rigid economy in the administration. The result has proved that his policy was right. The total revenue of British Burmah, including local and municipal taxes, amounted in 1861-2 to 10 millions, and in 1883-4 to 31 millions of rupees. As shown by Mr. Bernard in his report for 1883-4, the people of British Burmah pay about 13s. 7½ per head of the population, which is more than twice the amount paid by the people in the British provinces of India. In spite of this high taxation, which accumulates, and immigration is filling the country. Trade, import as well as exports, has increased in a most astonishing manner.

Phayre's success as Governor of the Mauritius is well-known. With characteristic modesty, he wrote to me that he had expected to get on well with the Indian coolies, for whose sake he had mainly been sent there, but that, with his limited knowledge of French, he had not expected to succeed so soon with Creoles in the island. There, as in Burmah, it was the high standard, which he set himself, and the single-minded determination to do what was right and useful for others, which gained him the heart of every body. His friends and admirers hove often thought that if he had more self-assertion he might have attained higher positions and a larger sphere of usefulness. Be that as it may, the genuine modesty of that great man had a charm which his friends can never forget.

D. BRANDIS, late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.

Bonn-on-the-Rhine, Dec. 21.

AN ARTILLERY OFFICER'S DIARY.

ONE of the books of the season in Paris, is the Comte d'Herisson's "Journal d'an officier d'Ordonance," which is full of gossip of the liveliest interest relating to the leading personages in contemporary history. In a long notice of the book in the *Daily News*, we read:—Comte d'Herisson, then a young captain and orderly officer of General Trochu, was sent by him, on January 24, 1871, to tell Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prussian guns thundering upon Paris all the time, that Bismarck, who had long delayed an answer to Jules Favre's application, would receive him at Versaillies forthwith. D'Herisson accompanied Jules Favre in the character of secretary and interpreter. No interpreter was necessary so far as Bismarck was concerned, since he speaks French with the greatest facility. In a preliminary interview Jules Favre felt it useless to oppose Bismarck's requisition, that the whole of the regular army save one division should be disarmed, but Favre pleaded hard that the National Guard of Paris should keep their arms, otherwise, he said, they would revolt, and there would be bloodshed. Bismarck reluctantly consented, but said prophetically to Favre, "Well, let it be so; but, believe me, you are doing a foolish thing, and before long you will find those rifles a great trouble." In fact, the National Guard initiated the Communal insurrection; but Favre said, truly enough, the Provisional Government would have been powerless to disarm them. In a conversation about what war contribution the city of Paris should pay, Bismarck jocosely saying he should think it an insult to the French capital to demand less than a milliard, and Favre pleading that war had totally ruined Paris, 200 millions was agreed upon. Then Bismarck asked Favre and d'Herisson to dinner. Favre begged to be excused, as he wanted to look over the notes which the young orderly officer with him had taken, and dinner was sent to his private room. At table, Bismarck unbent, was frequently facetious. He reminded d'Herisson that he had met him at Baden-Baden in 1866. As the wine warmed the company (several Prussian officers were present), Bismarck and d'Herisson exchanged military anecdotes, which it is permissible to think were in each case somewhat embellished.

After dinner serious business was resumed, and the stern and at times irascible Chancellor appeared in a new light. He opened the conference by offering Jules Favre a cigar, which he recommended as first-rate. "Thank your Excellency," replied replied Favre, "I never smoke." "You are wrong," replied Bismarck—with, under the circumstances cruel sarcasm—"when a conversation begins which is of a nature to probably lead to disputes and violent language, it is well to smoke while you talk. You see that while you are manipulating a good Havannah the danger of letting it fall somewhat paralyses your physical movements. Morally, and without in any way depriving us of our cerebral faculties, this blue smoke which rises in a spiral form, and forces us, in spite of ourselves, to watch it, has a soothing charm and disposes us to be conciliatory. We are happy, the sight is occupied, the hand is stayed, and the sense of smell is pleased. In such conditions we are disposed to make mutual concessions. You who don't smoke have one advantage over us who do—you are somewhat more wide-awake; but you are at this disadvantage, you are more liable to get into a passion. I am quite sure the captain here smokes;" saying which he pushed the cigar-box to Comte d'Herisson.

When the course of discussion came to Garibaldi and his Dijon freebooters, Bismarck, despite his doctrine about smoking, got fairly into a rage. "He and his army," he said, "must not be included in the armistice. I must make him prisoner and show him in the streets of Berlin with a placard on his back thus worded: 'See here the gratitude of Italy!'" Jules Favre, greatly agitated, argued that it was impossible for the country honourably to repudiate Garibaldi. His aid had not been asked for, and was once refused, but being ultimately accepted, he could not, in all honour, be left out of the armistice, and "the rather" because his corps consisted mainly of Frenchmen. At this juncture—the Chancellor still foaming with rage, and having put down a half-smoked cigar on the table—Comte d'Herrison relates that he, with the respectful attitude which became his position as only a secretary of the plenipotentiary, ventured to hand the cigar-box to the Chancellor, at the same time looking at him imploringly. The bold manœuvre was successful. Bismarck took a cigar, saying "You are right, captain. There is no use in being angry. On the contrary"; and, speaking calmly, he gave up the Garibaldi question.

General Trochu was much laughed at for his vaunted "plan" of defence which was never divulged. It is known that when all hope was over he issued a proclamation declaring that the "Governor of Paris would never capitulate." This was an equivocal boast, for he was about to resign, and well knew that his colleagues could do nothing else but capitulate. I do not think a proclamation, dated January 14th, when the city was at the last extremity, and which Jules Ferry and Picard prevented him from placarding, was ever before published. In this, the simple-minded pious General stated that he had asked Saint Genevieve, who had saved Paris from an invasion of the barbarians, to protect her once more, and he was quite sure his prayer would be granted. Although Comte d'Herisson's other book. "The Expedition in China, from the confidential correspondence of General Cousin de Montauban, Comte de Palikao," which is most interesting, was last year seized at the printer's for "reasons of State," D'Herisson made bold to tell in his journal of an orderly officer the following story, which he pledges himself is authentic:—"After General de Montauban's first operations in China, a treaty was concluded at Tientsin, not, however, as lately, by a simple captain of a frigate, but by Lord Elgin for England and Baron Gros for France. The treaty, drawn up in duplicate, was worded in French and English and confided to the Mandarin who signed it, and who was never afterwards heard of. When we found that China did not execute the treaty there was great laughter in the staff of the Commander-in-Chief when, after inquiries, it was found that the Mandarin with whom we had negotiated had no powers at all, but was a mere amateur who treated with us to amuse himself. We went to Palikao, and then to the Summer Palace, where we arrived quite by chance, not knowing in the least where we were going. We had only very bad maps which gave no indication of the whereabouts of the famous residence, and yet Parisian gossips pretended that Montauban knew all along where to find the treasure of the Son of Heaven. When we got to this sumptuous place—a conglomeration of many magnificent places—we were received by six cannon-shots fired through the door, and we found it had been already half stripped by the natives—enchanted at being able to treat the conquering race, the Mongol dynasty, as an enemy. Our soldiers soon spread about nearly everywhere, and very soon a sergeant brought to General de Mentauban some papers which he had found in the private apartments of the Emperor. Among these were the famous treaties of Tien-tsin. The general sent for me to translate the English copy while he looked over the French. Presently he said, 'No, d'Herrison, that's not it all.' 'Yes, general, it is.' 'Are you sure?' 'Quite sure.' It turned out that the two texts were quite different. The English had stipulated for all sorts of advantages for themselves, and declared that we were only mercenaries in their pay, with whom they could easily arrange."

M. D'Herisson saw the unfortunate French Minister, Prevost Paradol, at Washington the day before his suicide. He found him in the lowest spirits. M. Prevost Paradol regretted having broken his pen to rally to the Empire, and said prophetically, for war was not declared until a week aferwards, "You are going to war with Germany. Now believe me I know the Prussians. We have no generals, no material, no means of fighting them. We shall be crushed. Within six months there will be a revolution in France, and the Empire will be overthrown." Next morning M. d'Herrison saw Paradol stretched lifeless on his bed with a bullet through his broken heart.

Most amusing of all the divulgations are those of d'Herisson's "Journal of an Interpreter in China": his adventure at the Summer Palace which brought him into the midst of the Son of Heaven's [illegible]. While the pillage was going on he went to [illegible] fresh air in the Imperial park which he [illegible] perfection of landscape-gardening. His [illegible] was so excited that he went on from [illegible] pagoda, pavilion to pyramid, from [illegible] colonnades to artifical mountains, and [illegible] brooks and isle-studded ponds or lakes, [illegible] groves, labyrinths and grottoes. Everything [illegible] ed to him astoundingly beautiful a[illegible] fantastical. On the flanks of [illegible] high rocky hill were carved all the infernal deities of the "Celestial" mythology. Some were cut out in stone and others in evergreen sh[illegible] and Koua Him the Virgin Mary of the Chinese was enshrined on the top in a porcelain temple and seemed to extend protection to the palace beneath. Two grimacing and contorted images of warriors kept guard beside her. From the mountain, the young orderly penetrated into the Imperial library, and then, by more grottoes, cascades, and what not, found his way to a building in richly carved sandal-wood, that looked as if made of brown lace. Nothing in the fairy tales could surpass it in oddity. Creeping plants, that twisted around the dragons on the roofs did their best to bring dragons with twisted tales within the pale of nature. This strange building was the coach-house, and contained the carriage and harness (which had been never used) that George III. sent by Lord Macartney to the Son of Heaven. Hard by was a large pond. Barges and canoes for Imperial personages, all gilded, lacquered, and richly carved, were moored at little wharves. They contained fishing tackle of a piece with all the rest. Nor were the fish that darted about in the clear water less extraordinary to European eyes, consisting often of hippocamps, or water-dragons. The famous Tower of Nankin threw its shadow on this pond. Comte d'Herisson saw on an island another palace of porcelain and carved sandal-wood. He jumped disrespectfully into a gondola, upholstered inside with yellow silk, sculled across, and ascending three marble steps entered a spacious chamber surrounded with yellow silk divans and redolent with the perfume of precious wood. He thought he heard something, and hand on sword, listened. The sounds of smothered sighs reached his ears. Noticing abrupt elevations on the cushions of the divans, he kicked off one, heard a sharp cry, and saw a lady in rich, flowery costume gathered up on all fours like a rabbit. She crawled to where he was, placed her forehead on the ground, and displayed the nape of a neck above which black hair was fastened by jewelled bodkins. The Count felt how supremely ridiculous he was with his hand on his sword hilt, and the lady at his feet. He said to her in Chinese, Don't fear, and get up. She rose on her little feet, which were in their shoes the size and shape of a day-old foal. Her beauty was adorable. When she rose all the other cushions moved, and the head of another beauty peeped from beneath each. There were in all twenty-seven ladies, and the island-palace was the Son of Heaven's seraglio. All of them got down and toddled over to the French soldier, formed a ring round him, touched the floor with their lovely foreheads, and lavished on him other marks of respect and submission. He was then young and enthusiastic, and knowing that English and French warriors, Arabs, Turcos, Coolies, and so forth, were not Scipios, resolved to save them. How he got them away from the Imperial park to a Catholic convent is wittily related, and justifies the saying, "que le vrai n'est pas toujours le vraisemblable."

THE WORK OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

GENERAL BOOTH estimates the financial requirements of the Salvation Army for the ensuing year at £30,000. This sum is needed for the efficient maintenance and development of all the operations now in existence, and is thus divided:—For the general work, including rescue work and the Prison Brigade, £14,000; the training of officers, £8,000; foreign work, £6,000; sick and wounded, £2,000. He describes the year 1884-85 as having "been one protracted heavy struggle with persecutions, afflictions, and trials of every kind, not the least of which has been the desperate effort made to utterly destroy our public reputation, while from the Army's earliest days it has had a ceaseless, wearying fight with financial difficulties." It appears from the Army's last annual report that while at home the Salvationists' battle with roughs and "Skeletons" have been fewer than usual—Cambridge having been chiefly remarkable for the violence of its attacks upon the Army—abroad the "soldiers" have encountered much violent opposition, and notably in Switzerland. Whereas in England and America, Salvationists have only been sent to prison on account of open demonstrations in public places and highways, in Switzerland, it is said, they have been imprisoned "by scores for the slightest efforts made in private to lead souls to Christ." It is complained that liberty in the United States is more worshipped in the abstract than observed in reality, for in 11 States the arm of the law had been used in suppressing the meetings of the Salvationists, and 50 arrests resulted. It is intended to send an expedition to the Southern States "to take salvation to the doors of our coloured brethren."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

REUTER's quotations from the London Stock Exchange yesterday were without alteration of any kind. Consols were still at par, as also the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan, and French Rentes at 110½.

In the Mincing Lane markets, Linseed was reported firm with a partial advance of 3d. per quarter, in Calcutta quality; Rapeseed dull, but at the same time 6d. per quarter higher. Wheat was unchanged. At the London Skin sales, goat-skins were in good demand at an advance of 1d. per lb. for Bombay qualities, but Madras descriptions were slow of sale at 1d. decline. At the Liverpool East India Wool Auctions which opened yesterday there was, Reuter says, a good competition, and prices were firmly maintained, grays being ½d. to ½d. per lb. higher.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet for Americans, steady for Surats, of which the sales were 500 bales out of a total business estimated at 8,000. Spot prices were all unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, and in New York futures were 10 points down. The receipts at the ports are continuing on a comparatively full scale, and now look more like fulfilling the crop estimates previously current. The following is the comparison with the two previous seasons to date:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Tuesday's receipts	17,000	25,000	19,000
Four days' do	57,000	86,000	58,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,874,000	3,987,000	3,788,000

Our local Cotton market to-day has been very quiet, with a most limited extent of business passing. Prices are easier for ready Cotton by Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but in future deliveries we make no change, chiefly perhaps owing to an absence of business. Of Bengals the arrivals within the past few days have been more liberal, and sellers are much more disposed to do business in consequence, more particularly in the higher classes. In Omras there is a certain amount of pressure to sell and ready good can be bought at Rs. 172, although for future delivery one rupee higher is asked. On this basis exporters have a slight margin in their favour 4½d. C and F being the last price at which business has been done to Mediterranean ports. In Broach some small purchase are reported to have been made for export at Rs. 207 for "fine," but there are few sellers at the price. Indeed sellers all round are by no means forcing business, the reports regarding the crop from up-country having latterly been less favourable.

WHEAT is a dull dragging market. There are said to be native buyers of New Ekdani April-May delivery at Rs. 3-14 per cwt., but export buyers decline to pay the price.

SEEDS show no quotable alteration.

FREIGHTS are still on the down-ward tack. The s. s. "County of Salop" is reported to have been fixed per U. K. or Cont. to speculators at 16s.3d., being, it is said, intended for the Dunkirk berth. The s. s. "Niagara," to load January-February, has been chartered for Trieste and Venice, at 21s. payable here at 2s. ex. Current rates are as follows:—

	Wheat	Cotton Ready.	
Liverpool	13-9 to 18-9		Forward.
London	13-9 to 17-6		
Havre	15 to 16-3		
Dunkirk	17-6		
Antwerp	16-3 to 17-6		
Marseilles	2 16-3		
Trieste-Venice	257		

EXCHANGE to-day has undergone a collapse of a very decided character. Closing week yesterday, we still opened at the same rates this morning, but it very soon became apparent that the market was all buyers no sellers, and rates rapidly gave way until a decline of 3-32d. has been established. Even at the reduced level the closing tone must be described as weak, the banks being averse to selling until the result of to-day's biddings in London for Council drafts affords a fresh point of departure. Bar Silver in London according to all advices both public and private was unchanged yesterday at 47d. per oz. nor is there any special reason apparent for the decline beyond the re-action to be expected after a somewhat unreasonable advance. We quote for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 5-32d.	nominal.
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·91½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at previous rates, say Rs. 97 11-16 ready Rs. 97 9-16 forward for Fours and par for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are weaker all round. In Press Companies we note a decline in Berars to Rs. 570, New Indian to Rs. 147½ and Prince of Wales to Rs. 570. Spinning and Weaving mills may be called Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower generally and in some cases the decline is Rs. 20 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	[illegible],000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	262
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	250		5 pct.	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	[illegible]
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	710
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	930
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	715
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	645
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	660
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	890
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	1024
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	705
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	650
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	880
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	465	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,070
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500		570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	40 nl
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,090
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	970
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	877½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,750
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000		585
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	200
Norarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,525
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5		85
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	915
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	885
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	530
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		825
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	800
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	160
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	710

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Introduction.—What letters of the Sanskrit alphabet are original, and what are later developments. How those original letters are represented in Greek and Latin respectively.

LECTURER—*R. H. Gunion, B.A.*

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University Registrar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

EVANS—January 17, at Rura, the wife of Mr A C Evans, Executive Engineer, I B, P W D, of a son.

KING—January 16, at Bangalore, the wife of Arthur King, of a daughter.

RITCHIE—January 15, at Tanjore, the wife of Surgeon-Major J H Ritchie, of a daughter.

TAYLER—January 15, at Buxar, Shahabad, the wife of H Graham Tayler, Officiating Superintendent, Buxar Central Jail, of a daughter.

WILMER—January 14, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut-Col J R Wilmer, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BABER—KEELAN—January 12, at Christ Church, Rawa Pindi, by the Rev F W Armstrong, Ernest Logan Money Baber, Deputy Superintendent, Madras Survey, to Madeline Jane Kavanagh (Lena), fourth daughter of Henry Keelan, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India (Retired).

JACKSON—HAMILTON—January 14, at Wos Hulli, S Coorg, by the Rev J W Cassels, Chaplain, of Maisur, Alfred Howard, fourth son of Howard Jackson, Esq, North Reston, Louth, to Christiana Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Hamilton, Esq, of Glasgow.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1886.

LORD SALISBURY's reply to the deputation of the five Loyalist Societies that came to ask him to reintroduce coercion into Ireland and not to grant Home Rule was more diplomatic than reassuring. The Prime Minister declared that he fully appreciated the gravity of the crisis, and promised the deputation that he would be true to the responsibilities involved. His Lordship was unable to comfort the deputation with a promise to introduce a new Crimes Bill, and he did not even venture to say that he would have nothing to do with Home Rule. The members of the deputation must have had the forlorn nature of their position brought home to them, when the Conservative Prime Minister could not vouchsafe them even a word of comfort. But with only eighteen votes to offer, as compared to eighty-six, they were as little able to help the government in its present difficulties as the Government is able to help them. This dispiriting interview brings clearly to view the hopelessness of the situation in which, for the time being, the Conservatives find themselves. If the Ministry is to be saved even for a few weeks or months, it is not by identifying itself with the necessities and the despair of those who have hitherto regarded themselves as its chief clients, that anything can be done. While it was possible to act in concert, if not in sympathy, with the voting power directed by Mr. Parnell, Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill could hope to meet the opposition with a majority of four. To revert to the coercion policy would of course give the eighty-six votes to Mr. Gladstone; the Government would pronounce its immediate doom were it to give ear to the Irish section of its own party. On the other hand an acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's invitation to deal with the Irish question and endeavour to settle it by an arrangement with the Nationalists, which he would watch and perhaps support, would alienate a number of the Conservative party, with the result of presenting a broken front to the Liberals. It was foreseen in December that the situation when Parliament met would be one of well nigh inextricable difficulty. It was then resolved to hasten the end and ride for the fall. Parliament was convened in January instead of February, the fourth or fifth of which month is usually fixed for the beginning of the Session.

The question of chief interest just now is what course Mr. Gladstone and the bulk of the Liberal Party will pursue in regard to the Ministry. It seems probable that they will be, for the moment at all events, as anxious to keep the Conservatives in office as the latter are to escape from it. If Mr. Gladstone were called upon to form a new Cabinet would Lord Hartington be one of his colleagues? If so, would he and those who share his sentiments in regard to Home Rule agree to the proposal which Mr. Gladstone denies having made? If not, will Mr. Gladstone consent to abandon his own views, which he is known to have been maturing for some years, in favour of those which Lord Hartington enunciated so recently? Setting aside the considerations arising from Mr. Gladstone's temperament, which disqualifies him from the grace of submission to the guidance of a man whose opinions differ from his own, it is pretty obvious that the statesman who has placed before the Queen a project of Home Rule, which he affirms to be essential to the establishment of satisfactory relations between England and Ireland, could not now declare at the instance of Lord Hartington that the question should not be dealt with in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's attitude in regard to this question has changed its whole aspect, and brought it to the front for settlement in some form or other. The obligation to deal with the question, once for all, has become so obvious that it has made the position of the Conservative Government wholly impossible. The ministry is not in a condition, owing to internal differences, to undertake to solve the problem as Sir Robert Peel dealt with the Corn Laws, or indeed in any way whatever. If Mr. Gladstone take office, as he is certainly prepared to do on the expulsion of the Conservatives, he will bring forward his plan for dealing with the burning question. Lord Granville, Lord Spencer, Lord Rosebury, Mr. Childers, and Sir W. Harcourt agree with him that some measure of re-construction must replace the system which has broken down in Ireland, though they differ as to the scope of the measure and the limitations to be observed. He will also have the support of the Radicals as a body, who will follow Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. John Morley. It will, therefore, be a very serious matter for Lord Hartington and the moderate Liberals who think with him, to decide whether they will break Mr. Gladstone and go over to the Conservatives at the moment when the failure of the latter to secure the support of the country is confessed by the logic of facts. It seems not to be even imagined in any quarter that Lord Hartington could himself form a Ministry and leave Mr. Gladstone out in the cold; and if Lord Hartington could not do this, there is no other Liberal leader who would even dream of venturing his propects on such a throw of the dice. Mr. Chamberlain, having the future before him, can wait. Meanwhile he will support Mr. Gladstone, whose heir he is destined to be.

It is apparently inevitable that Mr. Gladstone will return to power before the close of the session, but whether sooner or later it is not easy to say. The Liberal Party is not at present prepared as a whole to accept Mr. Gladstone's guidance in regard to the problem which first demands attention. It is not likely that he will himself desire to precipitate the fall of the present ministry, until his own supporters are more familiarised with his views, which have not as yet been fully declared. He may deem it necessary to imitate the policy, so successful in the case of his great rival, of educating his party to the point of acquiescing in measures which they do not like, but cannot escape from. The process of education takes time. The Parnellites have no interest in precipitating matters. It is for their interest to keep in office the ministry which delivered them from coercion, and to which they gave the vote in the English boroughs, so long as Mr. Gladstone is not in a position to offer them something more tangible than a communication to the press, which he repudiates next day. The cabinet may be able to reconsider its determination to precipitate the crisis and resolve to profit by the confusion prevailing in the Liberal ranks to prolong its existence until late in the session; beyond that it does not seem possible for it to get. Mr. Gladstone's refusal to receive a deputation from Belfast,—doubtless that same deputation which had so profitless an interview with Lord Salisbury—and his declaration that he awaits the proposals of the Government on the Irish question seems to indicate that he is prepared to force the fighting and compel the Ministry to declare its views on that question or else resign. The initiative now once again is clearly in the hands of the late, and not in those of the present, Premier.

MR. WORDSWORTH's letter on the import duties gives scant encouragement to those who hope for a revival of those imposts. His frank admission of the strength of the case which Mr. Mandlik made out for them, on fiscal grounds, does not debar him from putting in certain economic objections to them. But the point of chief interest in Mr. Wordsworth's letter is his careful and striking endeavour to assign their true place, in the treatment of a subject of this kind, to considerations of abstract economy. An appeal to economic truth, he says, has not in such a case the decisive significance which it once had. The old absoluteness of economic doctrines has in late years been relaxed for the reason, amongst others, that the teachers of economics have learnt that the factors with which they have to deal are not constant. Mr. Walter Bagehot, in a posthumous treatise which has lately awakened some interest—"the Postulates of Political Economy"—has done much to correct the assumptions which ignored the element of variability in the conditions with which the economist has to deal. Mr. Fawcett did important service in the same direction when in his "Free Trade and Protection" he rebutted the dogmatism with which some of the chief doctrines of liberal economics are propagated, reminding us at the same time that the case for free trade which presented itself to Cobden and the Reformers in "the Forties" does not present itself to the protectionist foreigner in our own day, who has an entirely different set of circumstances to deal with. Mr. Wordsworth goes even further than Mr. Fawcett. Not only have the reasons which urged the English Free Traders forty years ago no existence in the consciousness of the continental protectionist, but the very terms which Englishmen use when they set themselves to prove that England is interested in Free Trade are reasons to the Protectionists of other nations why they should cling to protection. The Free Trade that is proclaimed, with all the arrogance of infallibility, from Birmingham, is essentially a free trade for home-consumption. It is not persuasive to the "intelligent foreigner," in whose mind, as Mr. Wordsworth points out, it awakens the suspicion that English interests in this matter are not quite as coincident with his as we choose to assume. Mr. Wordsworth's explanation of the suspicions with which Indian economists regard the application to their country of the English commercial regime is doubtless not meant for exportation to a region where, if we mistake not, it would be certain to meet with summary denunciation. It is a sympathetic plea to make allowance for those who, although they have eaten of the strong meat of western political teaching must, in regard to economics, still be nurtured on milk for babes. Their "pious opinions" are entitled to all tolerance—so long of course as they remain pious opinions. But while we are about it, it may be as well to keep as near sound doctrine as we can. If it is worth while to touch the matter at all it is worth while to avoid encouraging pious opinions which, if translated into acts, might be in the long run somewhat detrimental to India. It would be possible, by a too abundant tolerance for the smaller sins of political childhood, to unconsciously encourage their development into errors of greater magnitude. Not long since we were told in a publication which is as nearly representative of native opinion as any that is known to us that "the policy of protection had been unfortunately abandoned by our British rulers "when the cotton duties were removed, and that Indian industries could not hope to be any longer under the protecting shadow of the State. By the same authority we were told that "an independent local legislature here would have not once adopted protection pure and simple to guard the national interests, in this respect following the successful examples of Canada and Australia." These are amongst the most recent deliverances of Indian economists on the matter. The first of them is in plain conflict with Mr. Mandlik's abundantly successful contention that the import duties were not protective, and both the first and second make us wonder why it is necessary to rebuke the rebukers of Indian opinion, as Mr. Wordsworth comprehensively puts it, upon the subject. Still we can tolerate many heresies when they confront us in the mild form of pious opinions. The only question that arises is whether there was any need for a plea for tolerance for an opinion which, "pious" though it my be, has demonstrably no foundation in fact.

THE DEPORTATION OF THE TYNDAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 27.

THE arrest of the Tyndah at the Hlootdaw was an event which electrified Mandalay last evening. No one had the least idea that anything of the kind was in contemplation. Since the occupation of the city the Tyndah and the other ministers have met daily in the Hlootdaw Pavilion, close to the Hall of the Golden Throne, in view of all who are permitted to enter the precincts of the Palace. Colonel Sladen generally was present at their deliberations, and presided. He had come to Mandalay, fully sharing the general belief in the exceptional villainy of Theebaw's Minister of War, and was quite prepared to execute him, if need be. His intention was to do the best he could with the Kinwoon Meingyee. But on nearer approach it was not possible to find evidence to show that the War Minister was more guilty than any or all of his colleagues, and it soon became clear that he was no longer "the king's man," and that there were reasons of the weightiest kind why he should cast in his lot unreservedly with us. He possessed undoubted influence and authority, which might be used either for or against us. It was due to him that Theebaw did not fly, leaving his palace and capital a prey to the flames and a scene of pillage and blood. When Theebaw was peremptorily dethroned and deported the fabric of government fell in; it was necessary to organize a provisional government of some kind to take its place, and the Tyndah being in a position to give useful aid, and the Kinwoon Mingyee having at the last moment gone down the river with Theebaw, Colonel Sladen decided to employ him, while watching him closely. He appears to have done good service for his new masters, and no imputation is made upon him in regard to his acts or his attitude during the last month. Nevertheless Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, has removed him from office without an instant's warning, has had him arrested in sight of his astounded colleagues, in front of the palace, and sent him straight on board a steamer under a strong escort of British soldiers. The event is so sudden, so striking, that it has all the effect of a *coup d'état* and has created an immense sensation in Mandalay. It will doubtless create an equally profound impression in Lower Burma and in India, whither no doubt the Tyndah will be sent forthwith to spend sometime in exile.

The reasons which are assigned by Mr. Bernard for this unexpected and vigorous assertion of supreme authority are certainly of great weight, and will probably be accepted as justifying his action. Unquestionably the feeling in Mandalay is one of satisfaction—a satisfaction fully shared by the Burmese themselves. In order that the situation can be understood, and that the public, while approving of the Commissioner's action, may do justice to the grounds on which Colonel Sladen decided to utilise the services of the Tyndah in spite of his unpopularity, and the odium which rightly or wrongly attached to his name, it will be as well to put the events connected with the ex-Minister of War's later career in their true perspective.

Tyndah Meingyee is a soldier and served for many years before obtaining civil or administrative employment. He himself admits, or rather boasts, that he is illiterate, and only knows the routine business to which he has been accustomed. Nevertheless he possesses great tact, and even a certain genius for affairs. He was one of the only two men in the King's court who was possessed of talent and some force of character. The Kinwoon Meingyee was the other, and his rival; with whom, however, he kept up on the whole satisfactorily relations, based on mutual interests. The one possessed the confidence more or less of the outside public, and was known to be a man of some education, who had visited England, and was a well-intentioned and able man. The other was the rough soldier who knew how to stand well at the palace, especially with Queen Supaya Lat and her mother; he was head of the army; his son commanded the Palace Guards; he played with the royal children; he was the man of action, to whom the King was believed to owe his throne. When anyone became obnoxious to the King or to the Queen, it was understood that the Tyndah was the man to undertake the duty of disposing of him. He was therefore regarded with more fear than love, and his reputation was that of a man who would shrink from nothing, and who urged on the royal pair to enormities which would perhaps never have occurred to their unassisted intelligence.

But it is now almost certain that the grim old minister was somewhat the victim of prejudice. I have it on the authority of princesses of King Mindo Min's family that the Tyndah, though a terrible man at times, saved many persons from ruin and sudden death. He was always ready to oblige the King, and more particularly the Queen, and he never refused to put out of the way any one designated to him for the purpose. But in many cases he found means to convey a hint to the destined victim to go into hiding, trusting to forgetfulness or a change of view on the part of his sovereign, or rather on that of Supaya Lat. It seems certain that the order for the execution of the remaining members of Mindo Min's family was renewed more than once; the delays and the inertia offered by the ministers, of whom the Tyndah was certainly the most considerable, averted their doom. As for the Tyndah's part in the great massacres, no evidence has been found, since the expedition arrived here, to sustain the allegation that he had more to do with the dread business than any of the other ministers. The evidence was sought for, according to rumour, but it was not to be found. The whole system of the Hlootdaw is that of Cabinet responsibility; the danger of one-man-power is effectually guarded against, so far as individual ministers are concerned; all must concur before any measure is ordered. It would be perilous, and something more, for any one minister to carry out any plan or to recommend any grave step to the King which had not received the sanction and support of his colleagues. There seems no reason to doubt that the massacres were resolved upon and carried out by the Hlootdaw as a measure of State policy, in accordance with Burmese traditions and practice.

The ex-King declares, and has always asseverated that he knew nothing of the murder of his brothers, to whom he had pledged himself that he would not, if he came to the throne, carry out the old custom, and that he had received the same pledge from them in case any of them and not himself became King. He asserts that he was so shocked when he heard of what had been done, that he informed the ministers that he would not sit on the throne, but would retire to a monastery, and he actually wore the monk's dress for seven months. The ministers, he said, and he especially named the Kinwoon Meingyee, told him that what had been done was necessary to prevent a civil war, which would have caused great loss of life; that the same course had always been taken in Burmah for the same object; that the whole responsibility and blame would fall on the shoulders of the ministers, and not on him, as he was not concerned in it. This version of the affair may be completed by adding that it is generally believed that the ministers, in deciding on the massacre, were inspired not only by high reasons of State policy, but by the frantic vehemence with which Supaya Lat and her mother urged the necessity of sacrificing the relatives of Theebaw. They conceived that their own lives and that of the King were at stake so long as the usual precaution was not taken; and it was taken. There is absolutely no evidence to fix the crime in any especial manner upon the Tyndah. He was one of the Council, and he took his share of the responsibility. The justification which was subsequently put forward when concealment was found impossible, was that of the Kinwoon Meingyee, who pleaded State necessity and cited precedents. He does not appear to have suffered much, if at all, in public opinion from his complicity in the tragedy, or from his deliberate justification of it. He has enjoyed throughout a considerable share of the royal favour, and retains still a large measure of public confidence in Burma. He is now coming up to Mandalay and will undoubtedly take his seat in the Council of Ministers, where that of the Tyndah will be conspicuous by its absence.

The collapse of King Theebaw's ill-compacted power was brought about so suddenly, and was so complete and unexpected that the exposition of the direct causes of the catastrophe possesses considerable interest. As I have mentioned, the Kinwoon Meingyee and the Minister of War were rivals in position and influence, though they frequently worked in a sort of harmony in order to circumvent hostile influences. The Kinwoon Meingyee, having been to England, had arrived at the conclusion that it would be impossible for Burmah to fight our power; that there was no parity of strength, and that it would be wise to avoid doing anything that might lead to a collision. When differences arose in the early part of the year he urged that concessions should be made, and deprecated any resort to hostile measures, which could only lead to disaster. The Queen Supaya Lat was so indignant at this want of public spirit that she exclaimed angrily, "Dress that minister in an old woman's clothes! He is not a man!" The Tyndah felt that it would never do for the Minister of War to be dressed in an old woman's clothes; he spoke confidently of the might of Burma and declared that it was able to give a good account of the English if they dared to come. This language obtained for the valorous soldier the ear of their Majesties, who were mightily pleased to hear that they need not fear the Government of India, or England, or any power in the world. Burma was still great and formidable, and would not yield a jot on any point at issue. It is believed that the Tyndah himself may have been in part at least the dupe of his own ignorance when leading the king straight to the edge of the precipice. He knew nothing personally of the military resources ready to the hand of the Government of India. He believed his muzzle-loading cannon, antiquated and ill-served as it was, would prove more than a match for any that could be sent against it, and he may have looked upon his ragamuffin army as equal to any body of troops in the world. For the time being he enjoyed great reputation at the Court of Mandalay, and the Kinwoon Meingyee fell into disgrace and was not listened to.

The Minister of War did not himself, however, really believe in war. He made no preparations of any magnitude, and the measures taken were perfunctory and contemptible. A number of iron swords with their sheaths seem to have been manufactured, and the Italian engineers were directed to provide for the defences of the river, but no materials adequate for the purpose were given to them. The English ultimatum was explained away or even concealed from the King altogether. The expedition moved forward and the situation became appalling. The Jingo War Minister who had played the part of a Burmese Leboeuf was on the point of being found out. His head was at stake; the English were moving on Mandalay and there were no means of stopping them; once the King, and above all, Supayah Lat, who never trifled when the interests of the monarchy were concerned, came to know the truth the game was up. The first thing to do was to take care that their Majesties did not come to know the truth. They were never told of the advance of the expedition. When the fight took place at Mingyan it was announced that the Burmese had gained a victory and captured three steamers, which were on their way to Mandalay. This important news was actually proclaimed through the streets of the capital by beat of drums while the English were nearing Ava. There were troops and posts and a barrier of sunken steamers and other craft at this point, but the Tynedah knew too well that they could offer no effectual resistance. His diplomacy and presence of mind enabled him to save himself, even when things were at this pass. He made up matters with the Kinwoon Mengyee who had begun to recover his credit as a peace-minister when affairs were known to be growing serious. The worst was still concealed from the King, who was told that the English force was not coming to make war, but to negotiate a peace with His Majesty direct; and he was advised to remain in Mandalay and negotiate. He had already given orders to land fifty elephants and 200 ponies with treasure and other baggage with a view to flight into the Shan country. If the King escaped and realised what had happened, that the English force had passed almost unopposed through the country, that the capital and the palace were occupied, and that the monarchy had disappered without a blow being struck in its defence the fate of the Minister of War could not be doubtful. In the crisis there was one thing clear that the King must not be allowed to know all. Access to the palace was regulated by the Minister's son, the Commandant of the Royal Guards. No one was allowed to see the King or tell him how things really stood. The Kinwoon Meingyee agreed that flight to the Shan country promised ill; that under the circumstances the best course might be to surrender to the English, submit to their conditions and allow them to put the King back upon the throne as a vassal, and go their ways. Both ministers impressed this upon Theebaw; they represented to him that, if he fought, he would now be beaten, and he would lose his throne; the English had come to get a treaty; throw open the palace to them, give them the treaty, and they would return to Rangoon. After some persuasion they induced the King to consent to the expedition being allowed to pass the Ava forts, and a letter was despatched to General Prendergast proposing an armistice in order to negotiate a peace. This letter was regarded as a hoax, and the envoys would probably have been kicked over the ship's side but for the insistance of Colonel Sladen that it was a genuine document and meant surrender. A delay was reluctantly granted, for all the army was eager for a fight; and after an interchange of letters the order came from the King to his forces to lay down their arms and let the English pass without resistance. Had a fight taken place at Ava there would have been further fighting at Mandalay, and the capital, which is a mere match-box, would have probably been burned to the ground, palace and all; the King would certainly have carried out his intention of flying to the Shan territory and a long guerilla war would probably have been the result.

As things turned out the Minister of War's policy prevailed; the English were able to come unopposed past Ava; the army was disarmed, the King captured and sent to India. His head, for a time in such jeopardy, was at length safe, and we could see what was best to be done for Burma, now rid of Theebaw.

While Theebaw was still in the Palace and not yet nominally (though he was virtually) a prisoner under a guard, the Minister of War made it abundantly clear to Colonel Sladen that his allegiance to the king had been thrown off for good and all, and that he understood perfectly well that for himself and for Burmah he had best concert with the English and let Theebaw take care of himself. The value of the adhesion of a man of so much personal influence, and the most feared of all the ministers, was not to be denied. With Theebaw the whole fabric of Burmese administration had fallen; the army was disarmed and disbanded; the eight or ten Burmese steamers were captured; the police were dispersed; there was no centre of administration. The necessity of creating some kind of provisional government was manifest and pressing. The Kinwoon Mergyee, at the instance of the king, who made a personal appeal to him at the last moment, accompanied his sovereign in the steamer which was to take him to Rangoon. Of the members who remained the Tynedah was the only one of any weight. If he was on the side of the new government he could do great service in averting anarchy; if he were sent away there was no one to supply his place. Colonel Sladen determined to make use of him, having first ascertained that the points in regard to antecedent events were as I have indicated above.

On the principle that the workman had best use the instruments he finds ready to his hand, Colonel Sladen's resolve to avail himself of such services as the ex-Minister of War could render, will probably be held to be justified by the circumstances The greater portion of Independent Burmah still remains outside the line of the British advance, and beyond the immediate reach of the small detachments holding positions on the banks of the Irrawady. The difficulty of restoring order and some kind of local government throughout the territory as a whole has therefore been very great; for, as I have said, the Burmese army and navy and finance ceased to exist in the last three days of November. The Hlootdaw, acting as a provincial government, has nevertheless been successful in inducing the great bulk of the woons, or governors of districts, and of the headmen of the villages either to accept their positions as subordinates of the government or else to give place to successors appointed from Mandalay. This is the first step towards re-constituting a civil administration and a police force, and it has been on the whole successfully taken. There is no doubt that the influence of the Tynedah has largely contributed to the measure of success so far attained.

Nevertheless it must be allowed that the appointment of the Tynedah with the load of suspicion which was attached to his name was a great shock to public opinion alike in Upper and in Lower Burmah. He was regarded very generally as a consummate villain, and by the Burmese—if there be any—who sympathise with Theebaw in his misfortunes he is held to be a traitor who led directly to his deposition and exile. The Chief Commissioner fully shared what must be held to be the general opinion that a man to whom so much ignominy attached ought not to continue a member of the Government. The step which he has taken will probably be popular to a degree. At all events there is no room for doubt as to the thoroughness and energy with which the removal from office and the deportation from the country were effected once the decision to have done with the Tynedah was arrived at.

In secrecy, suddenness, and in the imposing character of the scene selected—the precincts of the Council Chamber and of the Golden Throne in the grand pavilion, through whose gilded pillars the Throne is visible—gave to the event the impressiveness of a *coup d'état*. Colonel Sladen, who was informed of what was about to be effected, expressed his reasons for declining to concur, and embodied them in a memorandum, which Mr. Bernard promised should be submitted to the Viceroy. He considers that it was wrong to disregard undoubted services rendered to our administration, when there were no new grounds of complaints or suspicion, and points out that there was no evidence whatever to substantiate the allegations that the Tynedah was in some especial manner the perpetrator of the massacres. The Political Officer begged to be excused from the duty of himself arresting the minister, of whose conduct as a colleague he had no reason to complain, and with whose services he was on the whole well satisfied.

Mr. Bernard said he quite understood Colonel Sladen's point of view and he sympathised with him. But it was deemed advisable that the Tynedah should be removed from the ministry, and under the circumstances he must also be removed from the country.

Mr. Pilcher then proceeded to the Hlootdaw when the Council was still sitting, it being about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He handed a note to the Tynedah from Colonel Sladen, stating that the Chief Commissioner wished to make a communication to him. The Tyndah went out with Mr. Pilcher, neither he nor the other ministers having the faintest idea of what was about to happen. Brought to Mr. Bernard's quarters close at hand he was informed that it had been considered undesirable that he should remain a member of the council, seeing that his name was in general estimation connected with certain deplorable events attendant on the accession of the ex-King to the throne. As he was a man of great influence and personal authority, there was ground to suppose that he might, if not in the ministry, be tempted to use his influence in a sense adverse to it. Therefore his deportation to Rangoon or India for a time must be simultaneous with his removal from the Government. He was not to regard that as a punishment but as a precaution. The Government would treat him well. He was informed that a guard of soldiers (Hampshire Regiment) with an officer were in readiness; that he would be sent in a carriage at once on board a Government steamer, and on the following morning he would proceed to Rangoon.

So said so done. At half past-five I was driving to the Palace when I had to stand aside to allow the escort and the vehicle carrying the Tynedah and his fortunes to pass on towards the steamer. Proceeding to the Palace the other ministers were found to be in anxious consultation. They did not conceal their fear that they would all find themselves in the same boat. They were however positively informed that they had no ground for apprehension; that no one but the Tynedah would be deported, and he only for the special reasons assigned. But they are far from putting faith in this assurance, and a general stampede of officers is feared. They say "When the Tynedeh gets to Rangoon he will say 'I only did what the rest did; why don't you deport them too!' And then we shall be arrested and sent to India?" A guard was put on the Tynedah's house simultaneously with his arrest. He was not even allowed to go home to say good-bye to his wife and daughter and to get his clothes, &c. But three boxes of money were sent after him to the steamer. He is said to be very rich.

This morning the excitement caused by this remarkable incident was increased by the news that the remainder of the ladies of King Mindo Min's family had been ordered to go down in the same steamer leaving this morning for Rangoon. Nyongyan's sister and mother are amongst the number.

The Tynedah was quite terrified by the communication made him by the Chief Commissioner. "Spare my life," he said, "Spare my life! Do not kill me!" he said, "Spare my life!" The Commissioner assured him with every kindness that he would be well treated; his past offences would not be looked into, so far he could promise that, and in no case would his life be in danger; it was the intention to allow he would go to India, and treat him with consideration, give him Rs. 250 a month detained in India for political purposes for 3 years. When in the bullock-cart again became nervous and asked Mr. Ford that his life should be spared. There was a stoppage, and he said—"Is it here you will kill me?"

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMAH

ARRIVAL OF A HAIRY FAMILY AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 20.

General Prendergast has arrived at Mandalay from Bhamo. The *Rangoon Gazette's* Mandalay correspondent reports that the place is quieting down, but that the dacoits are still brought in and that near relatives of the members of the Hloot are known to be acting as leaders of the dacoits, whilst others are intriguing for the restoration of Theebaw. Many carefully planned military operations against the dacoits have failed, owing to our intended movements having been reported to the enemy.

Several villages are acting vigorously against the dacoits at Kyouktaloun, 28 miles from Mandalay. The villagers came off to a passing steamer in a boat and urgently prayed for help, as they had been defending themselves for several hours against the attacks of a large body. Captain Ballantine anchored and, with the European passengers and officers, mustered a party of 24, under Captain Hewson. This little force, in conjunction with the villagers, attacked and dispersed the dacoits for the time being, killing four and wounding twenty, whom the villagers afterwards crucified.

The absence of the *entente cordiale* between the civil and military authorities, together with the action of the Hlootdaw, is responsible for a good deal of anarchy. At Pagan, Mingyan, and Minhla, where the administration is carried on by British officers, free from the control of the Hlootdaw, the places are rapidly settling down, the inhabitants following their ordinary avocations and paying taxes, whilst the capital, controlled by the Hlootdaw, though with a large British force, is still unsettled, with dacoits rife in the surrounding country.

Mr. Bernard was expected to leave on Saturday for Rangoon, to meet the Viceroy.

A hairy family has arrived here from Mandalay, consisting of a woman, aged 63, and son, aged 28. Their faces are covered with long silky hair of a golden colour, 6 inches long. Neither the mother nor the son possesses canine teeth or grinders. The Burmese, who doubted the British success, know by the arrival of the hairy family that Burmese royalty no longer exists at Mandalay, as on no consideration was this family in previous reigns allowed to remove. Barnum's agent offered Theebaw one lakh to allow him to exhibit them for two years.

THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, JAN. 20.

Lieutenant General Sir Robert Phayre, accompanied by Major Dundas, Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Malcolm, A. D. C., arrived here this morning on tour of inspection from Nusseerabad. The troops of the garrison, excepting the 3rd Cavalry, parade this evening in review order. The General leaves for Mhow to-morrow.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 20.

Captain Morton, Commander of the steamer Tangier, now ashore at Covelong, went into the forehold of the vessel yesterday with the Chief officer, and a European diver, and coolies. They began to feel the effects of the foul air and commenced to return to deck, when Captain Morton saw the diver drop down. He returned and got the diver in slings, and having done so, was overcome himself and died in the afternoon. The Court of Enquiry into the wreck had been fixed for Friday next.

Dr. Currie's case against Mr. Trapp was dismissed by the Presidency Magistrate to-day. A Commission to examine the Calcutta witnesses was refused. The nuns were present in Court, but Dr. Currie did not call them. Defendant's Counsel applied for compensation, but was referred to the Civil Court.

RETURN PARTY OF THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

The return party of the Afghan Boundary Commission arrived at Nushki on the 15th and will, unless detained by rain, reach Quetta on the 21st.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

DEPUTATION TO LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Lord Salisbury yesterday received a deputation representing five Irish Loyalist societies. The deputation, in their address to his lordship, asked that the Government should rigorously enforce the law in Ireland, and destroy the tyranny of the National League, which is doing so much harm. They also protested against granting Home Rule to Ireland.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, said he fully appreciated the gravity of the crisis, and they might rest assured that he will be true to the responsibilities involved.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The hired transport Deccan, with the second batch of re-enforcements for India, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for Bombay.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 20, NOON.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter, declining to receive a deputation from Belfast which was desirous of waiting on him. The Right Hon'ble gentleman denies that he is responsible for the plan for the settlement of Ireland which is attributed to him, and says that he awaits the proposals of the Government on the subject.

THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 19.

The Russian Government is making proposals to the Powers for further action in view of the refusal of Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece to disarm.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left Port Said yesterday morning.

ADEN, JAN. 20.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Elektra, from Trieste, left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ ,,	,,	75½
3 ,,	Consols for account	100
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	100
4½ ,,	French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver		47

Arrivals.—Sorrento and [illegible].

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Calcutta 13th next mail over interrupted section. Turkish route leaves Bushire on Saturday morning 23rd.

Karachi, 20th 16-32 p.m.—Tehran route interrupted between Odessa and Gitomir.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Jan. 19.

10 p.m.	73·1

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

6 a.m.	70·5
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	77·5
4 p.m.	77·3

HIS EXCELLENCY HOOSEIN KOLIKHAN MOETAMAI DIL VIZARRAI, son of His Highness Mirza Aga Khan, late Prime Minister of Persia, has recently been appointed Consul-General for Persia at Bombay. His Excellency arrived from Bushire by steamer yesterday afternoon, when the sons of H. H. Aga Khan and most of the leading Mogul residents attended at the Apollo-Bunder to welcome him here.

MR. SAYED NURID-DIN KHAN, Under-Secretary to the Nizam's Government in the Home Department, has been appointed an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bombay Presidency, under the provisions of the statute 33 Vic. Mr. Nurid-din is a member of one of the oldest Mahomedan families in the Bombay Presidency.

THE State of Miraj (senior), in the Southern Mahratta Country, will shortly come under the direct administration of the chief, who is now 20 years of age, and whose delicate health alone has prevented that measure from being carried out sooner. The chief is said to be a decidedly amiable and well-mannered youth, who has made satisfactory progress in his studies. At present the State is under the direct supervision of the Political Agent, though it is actually managed by the State karbhari.

SAWANUR is another State which will before long come under the direct administration of the chief. Sawanur is a small state with an area of 70 square miles, a population (according to the last census) of 14,763, and a revenue of Rs. 63,027. On the death of Nawab Abdul Dalen Khan Dalen Jung Bahadur, some difficulty arose in regard to his successor. The nearest heir was his cousin, Abdul Tahrez Khan. But the late Nawab had left a will nominating as his heir his brother-in-law Abdul Dalen Khan. The cases of these rival claimants were referred to Government, who decided in favour of the natural heir, Abdul Tahrez.

THE cotton-ginning factory at Lakshmeshvar in the State of Miraj has been a success. The receipts for the past year amounted to Rs. 4,477 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,411. The factory was first opened at the joint expense of the Miraj (senior and junior) and Sangli States, but the two latter now wish to withdraw from the partnership.

THE domestic differences in the family of the Chief of Sangli have at last been adjusted. The father and son have had frequent quarrels owing to the scanty sum allowed as maintenance by the former to the latter. The matter was at last represented to Government, who advised Bhau Saheb to increase his son's allowance by Rs. 100 per mensem, which has now been done, with the result that there are no longer any disturbing elements in the domestic atmosphere.

THERE has been a slight boundary difficulty in Yemen, negociations for the settlement of which are now in progress between the Porte and the British Government. For some months, it appears, the Ottoman authorities in Yemen have been gradually closing round the Ameer of Zhali, until there is little left to that chief except the village in which he resides.

THE British authorities at Aden are making efforts to render the settlement of Shaikh Othman popular among the Somalis. The place has already been found to be an excellent depot for the purchase of camels as well as for the engagement of drivers, and for that reason, if for no other, it would be a valuable possession in the event of a war in which camel transport would have to be used. Arrangements are now being made to induce the kafilah people to use the town as a halting-place and for the sale of imported goods; and, with that object in view, a market, pier, and warehouse have already been built. An attempt to induce the people to take to an industrial calling has failed. The Government established a pottery manufactory, but the Somalis did not take kindly to pot-making, and the factory had to be closed and the machinery disposed of.

THE *Athenæum*, in noticing Mr. Forrest's Selections from the Records of the Bombay Presidency, says:—It is to be hoped that the work thus begun will be continued, and that the other important and interesting documents which it is stated the Bombay Secretariat contains will be published.

A CALCUTTA paper congratulates the Bombay Town Council for having given the contract for constructing the great masonry dam, which is to convert Tansa Valley into a huge lake for supplying Bombay with water, to Messrs. Glover and Co. "In addition," it says, "to having made probably more miles of railway than any other contractors in India, Messrs. Glover and Co. built the Prince's Dock, the splendid quality of the stone-work in which may be taken as a guarantee that the Tansa bund will be as secure as a bund can be made. The characteristic which has always distinguished Glover and Co.'s work is its thoroughness."

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN has proceeded to Delhi, where he will probably have an opportunity of conferring with the Viceroy regarding affairs in Upper Burmah, whither he goes for employment in connection with the new Commission.

THE shears of reduction in the Public Works Department at Goa are being applied vigorously by Senhor Mousinho Albuquerque. Tweny-two hands have been dismissed, resulting in a saving of Rs. 8,000 per annum.

THE Tinedah Mengyee, who has been sent down from Mandalay to Rangoon, is expected in Calcutta immediately. His ultimate destination is Cuttack, where a residence has been prepared for him.

THE New York correspondent of the *Economist*, writing on the 15th December, said that in Congress the silver party were reported to be strong enough to prevent the absolute or unconditional repeal of the Bland Act.

ON the 31st March last there were no less than 5859 Government savings banks in India, including Berar. The number of depositors was 243,037, and the total balances aggregated Rs. 4,70,06,192, for which the sum of Rs. 15,80,372 was paid as interest during the year. These banks, of course, included the district, railway, Calcutta Presidency, and Post Office Banks, and the sum in their hands shows that a large amount of thrift is exercised by the poorer classes in this country. Some of the depositors have also left Government promissory notes to the value of Rs 2,09,700 in the custody of the Controller-General, and it is expected that this sum will increase largely in future years, as any person may now employ the savings bank for the purposes of such investment, although it is intended to confine this business to *bonâ fide* savings bank depositors, so as to avoid any possible competition with private agencies.

THERE was a large increase in the export of wheat from the North-West Provinces during the months of July, August, and September last as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1884, and including the previous quarter, the quantity of wheat exported was 49,68,027 maunds as compared with 24,25,320 maunds. Large stocks are also still remaining in hand, and it is believed by the merchants in the Mirat Division that, if the prices in England had been a little better, an additional twenty million maunds would have been exported. About 80 per cent. of the wheat was sent to Calcutta, and about 16 per cent. to Bombay, the reason of this being that the railway freight, with the exception of that from a few places in the Agra and Mirat Divisions, is lower than on consignments to Bombay. In other grains besides wheat there was also a large increase, especially of gram to Bengal, the latter having risen to 717,169 maunds as compared with 1,13,961 maunds in 1884. Out of a total of 5,27,745 maunds of linseed, three times as much was sent to Calcutta as to Bombay, and the quantity exported was nearly 200 per cent. larger than in the previous year.

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN'S Life of Henry Fawcett suggests these reflections to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Mr. Fawcett died when he was much needed. With what supreme scorn would this most uncompromising of rural Radicals have denounced the electoral imposture which, under the nickname of three acres and a cow, promises to become historical? He was a plain, honest man, was the late Postmaster-General, who did not believe in lying even to get into office, or in the wholesale bribery of a newly enfranchised electorate, in order to defeat an opponent. But, strange though it may seem to us who have just emerged from the late election, Mr. Fawcett did not believe that the manufacture of a taking cry was the chief duty of a politician, or that a statesman's first thought should be what will carry the elections.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* complains of the unscientific method in vogue both in Ireland and in the United Kingdom of levying rent. The continuous fall in the prices of agricultural produce is necessitating fresh reductions even upon the fair rent fixed by the Land Court. The competition of the American farmer is almost as fatal as are the contributions of the Irish-American to the unsettlement of Ireland. When the price of the staple agricultural commodities bore a tolerably fixed ratio to the price of gold, or, which is the same thing, when the changes were as frequently up as they were down, a fixed rental in gold worked fairly well. But that is past. Gold tends ever to become dearer, corn ever to become cheaper; but still the farmer is expected to pay his landlord the same gold rent as in the days when he could have bought a £5 note with the crop of one field, although precisely the same crop to-day will only yield him £2 10s. The only remedy is the adoption of some modification of the métayer system. The rent should be reckoned as if it were paid in kind, and the annual rental to be paid by a rule of three sum. If the rent be £100 per annum when wheat—if it be wheat land—is 40s. per quarter, when wheat falls to 30s. the rent ought only to be £75. Until this principle is recognized, there is nothing but endless trouble before us, not only in Ireland but in England.

THE Derby Chamber of Commerce have come to an important decision with reference to the free and fair trade question, which is shortly to come before the associated chambers. By thirteen votes to six the Derby delegates were instructed to vote for the amendment, declaring the necessity of putting import duties upon goods coming from those countries which refuse to concede England the most-favoured-nation clause.

ALL Palermo (writes the Naples correspondent of the *Daily News*) is exsited about an old doctor, who, coming there from Catania a week ago, offered to cure all cases of cholera, however severe, gratis. He administers his medicine to the patient after he has sent everybody else out of the room. The public voice persistently declares that all whom he attended have recovered immediately. The hotel in which Dr. Reforgiato—such is his name—lives, is beseiged by persons who wish to buy his medicine, which he will not sell, refusing to give it, but ready to administer it in person whenever he is called. He had begged the Sanitary Commissioner to give him some place with cholera patients in order to demonstrate the effect of his medicaments, but was refused because he would not reveal his secret. This refusal becoming known to the public, a demonstration was made, and the crowd had to be dispersed by the military. The Syndic of Palermo, however, protested against the intervention of the soldiers, and received a deputation, to whom he gave the reason why the authorities could not accede to Dr. Reforgiato's request, adding that the citizens were free to call him in case of need.

THE *Pesther Lloyd* writes as follows regarding the King of Bavaria:—"The King's most urgent creditor is a Stuttgart upholsterer's firm, which furnished the Chiemsee Castle. Other smaller firms follow, and even artists are coming forward with claims of from 20,000 to 40,000 marks. King Louis, moreover, shows signs of the same malady which befell his brother King Otto. For instance, he ordered a luxuriously decorated hall in the new palace, which had only just been finished, to be enlarged by one metre, and insisted upon its being pulled down with this object, regardless of cost. His abdication would be supported by his family, with the assistance of the Diet, if not opposed by Prince Bismarck. It would also, it is feared, be disagreeeable to the Emperor."

DR. JULIUS GLASER, Austria's greatest lawyer, has died at the age of fifty-four. By birth a Jew, he became a Christian. At the age of nineteen he published a treatise on English and Scotch criminal law. In 1871 he was Minister of Justice in Prince Auersperg's Liberal Cabinet, when he was instrumental in introducing trial by jury in criminal cases, and in carrying the present excellent Criminal Proceedings Act. He also drew up a penal code, and shortly before his death he finished a criticism of the new German Criminal Bill. He was Attorney-General under Count Taaffe, but latterly withdrew entirely from political activity. He had previously been one of the most prominent members of the Austrian Liberal party.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has recently been going on in the up-country papers, regarding the possession and the right of property in Sacred Bulls. *Apropos* of this correspondence, "H. G. B.," in the *Pioneer*, re-tells a story told about the use of the animals by the late Mr. Edward Booth, of Aligarh. Mr. Booth said these animals infested his land, and finding them to be a general nuisance he took to putting them into his ploughs with his other cattle. His native neighbours seemed to be afraid to do the same, but appreciated the joke, so when they found these animals damaging their crops, they used to come quietly and alone to Mr. Booth in the dusk of the evening, and say that if he would look in a certain part of his property next morning he would probably find one or more of these animals. Mr. Booth said he always took the hint and sent out to the spot indicated, and generally found the animals which the informer had quietly driven off his own fields during the night, thus quietly and without scandal ridding himself of their depredations, and giving Mr. Booth many a splendid pair of useful animals for his ploughs.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Marine steam-ship Tenasserim, 116 tons, Captain George Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. at 7-30 a.m., from Kurrachee with the following:—Captain E. F. Becher, Lieutenants H. H. Flood and G. S. Roupell, E/2, R. A.; Colonel Hadding, Major Porteous, 4th Madras Pioneers, Brigade Surgeon Joyul, 2 nuns, 1 assistant apothecary, 131 European non-commissioned rank and file, 9 women and 13 children, 3 native commissioned officers, 71 rank and file, 66 women, 125 children and 290 followers.

ONE of the luckiest commanding officers in the service, as far as the Infantry is concerned, is Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Cavaye, who commands the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, the old 107th, which lately arrived in this country from Egypt. He had had less than 21 years' service, and was not 40 years of age when he obtained the command. Colonel Cavaye has always been in the 107th, with which he has served in India before. He was Adjutant for three years, and gained his Majority on the 1st of July 1881, his Lieutenant Colonelcy in two years and a month after, and the command of the battalion in two years and two months after that; so, as regards promotion, he must certainly be considered very fortunate. But after all, he will not hold command fully four years, as he will be placed on half-pay in August 1889.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a court-martial recently held in Bombay, Private Joseph John Brennan, 2nd East York Regiment, a soldier of the regular force, was charged with offering violence to his superior officer in that at Colaba, Bombay, on the 9th inst., he attempted to strike Sergeant Fred. Taylor, 2nd East York Regiment, with a bedpost, and also with using threatening words. The Court, finding the prisoner guilty of the charge, sentenced him to be imprisoned for one year with hard labour. The sentence is confirmed by Brigadier-General Heathcote.

THE MINNESINGERS.

A HIGHLY successful concert was given at the Gymkhana last night by the Minnesingers. There was a large attendance and the pieces were excellently given and warmly applauded.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE IMPORT DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The belief that the Indian duties on imported manufactured goods were sacrificed to English party exigencies and the clamour of Manchester is almost universal in India. It is held by Europeans and natives alike; but our Finance ministers have always resented, and doubtless in good faith, the accusation as unfounded and unfair. On this point the present Finance Minister is at one with his two predecessors, and with the two last Viceroys. Convinced of the scientific truth of the doctrine of free trade, these eminent men have found no difficulty in persuading themselves that India must be a gainer by unrestricted, commercial intercourse with European nations, and they have shaped their policy in accordance with that belief. If India remains unconvinced that can only be explained by economic ignorance or the self-interest of monopolists.

This appeal to economic truth cannot of course be lightly set aside, but it has no longer the decisive significance which it once had. In proportion as economics have been brought into closer relations with political and social science, the old absoluteness of its doctrines has been relaxed. Nor can it be said that this change is altogether the work of statesmen, and that the men of science have had no part in it. In Mr. Sidgwick's recent address to the British Association, as President of the Economic Section, he pointed out that the English apostles of free trade had too generally recommended it on grounds which inevitably aroused the suspicion of "intelligent foreigners," and which certainly seem inconsistent with one another. They defended it on the usual ground that both parties profited by the exchange of commodities, but also on the ground that free trade would enable Englishmen to maintain and extend their supremacy in foreign markets. It should not therefore surprise us, Mr. Sidgwick added, if foreign statesmen, and even our own colonists of English blood have judged that our scientific enthusiasm for free trade was not wholly disinterested, and that our interests were not in this matter so completely coincident with theirs as we chose to assume. It further occurred to them, I would add, that a doctrine which makes abstraction, as scientific doctrines cannot help doing, of a multitude of extrinsic circumstances might not prove equally suitable to nations differing widely in their present needs and historical conditions. It seemed clear at any rate that England, with her advanced manufacturing system, and her vast accumulated capital must, under a regime of unrestricted exchange, destroy or arrest the manufacturing industries of her neighbours. Acting on this belief those nations have uniformly protected their immature industries from absolute competition with so formidable a rival as England. It would be impossible, I suppose, to convince them that the principle on which they have acted is altogether wrong, although it might be possible to prove to them, as Cobden proved to some Frenchmen in 1860, that they were themselves suffering from a perverse and extreme application of that principle.

Indian economists are not ignorant of these facts, and seem very generally convinced that India has suffered to some extent from the commercial regime that we have imposed on her. They complain that it has extinguished many native industries, and destroyed that balance between urban and rural industry which is so important a condition of national well-being. They also think that the intelligence and artistic culture of the country have suffered from it. Those who hold these views will not be converted by the bare enunciation of an abstract economic law. They believe that between two countries so widely unlike in their economic and intellectual development as England and India, the application of economic laws can never be absolute. They believe, in short, that there is a national and historical as well as an abstract and cosmopolitan economy, and that on this point they have the judgment of the world on their side.

On the other hand I think it should be borne in mind that the bracing air of competition is a tonic which India greatly needs. In so conservative a country a system of protection which once strikes root in the soil will not be easily eradicated. Those who think so are quite justified in standing up for Adam Smith's view of the art of Political Economy, as the art of letting things alone. But the so-called mercantile system which he smote so heavily, and which England at least and her Colonies in his day no longer needed, was not so gross an absurdity as we were taught in our younger days to believe. In a critical moment of European history it gave encouragement and support to the industrial forces of society in their struggle with feudalism, and generally developed mental activity and personal energys. Neither our own Colonies not the United States have thought that Governments have no function in organising and stimulating the nascent industrial energies of a community, and I do not see why India should be rebuked for sharing that opinion. It is at any rate a pious opinion which Finance Ministers might mercifully tolerate when they are applying the shears with such unsparing rigour to our backs.

On simply fiscal grounds I think my friend Mr. Mandlik has made out a strong case for the import duties, but he is the champion, as we all know, of a lost cause. Direct taxation, for I have little faith in the economies which our rulers promise, is now inevitable in India, and I am not sorry for it. I shall rejoice indeed if it can be made as innocuous, I had almost said as pleasant, as Mr. Hope in his optimistic mood seems to think it can; but in questions of taxation mankind is invincibly pessimist. I remember, however, that direct taxation was the parent of political liberty in England, and I encourage myself to hope that it may be the parent at least of political opinion in India. The European colony in this country has lately been enjoying all the solid advantages of social and political supremacy, and all the intoxicating delights of a spirited foreign policy in Burmah and Afghanistan without being called upon to contribute anything, beyond the taxes latent in the liquor it has consumed; to the cost of the entertainment. Perhaps when they began to understand that the Manchester Conservative politicians, who are so enthusiastic about opening up new markets, intend to place on Indian shoulders the whole cost of that interesting transaction, and reflect that they themselves are in fact fiscally Indians, they will not be so scornful as many of them now are in their judgment of political agitators. Perhaps also they will hereafter keep a sharp eye on those military *dilettanti* who are always dreaming about scientific frontiers, and who forget in the pursuit of their chimeras the most elementary maxims of statesmanship and justice.

Seascale, Jan. 19. W. WORDSWORTH.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THOSE who were out with the hounds yesterday morning had another very enjoyable run. The meet was at the Rifle Butts at Bandora, and by the time the master threw off there was a Field of about twenty out.

The hounds hit on the line of a jack near Santa Cruz, which headed at once for the Chuckla Covert, giving us a gallop over part of the melon ground *en route*, and then went away towards Andheri. As is so often the case when they get into this part of the country the jack crossed the railway line and made for Andheri Hill with the hounds at his heels, but the field were to a great extent thrown out, owing to their having to go round by the railway station, and it took them some time to make up the lost ground. When they did, they found some of the hounds hunting on the hill, but a few couple had got on the line of another jack, and were running him in the Valley, having re-crossed the railway. This virtually ended the morning's sport, and the master shortly after called the hounds off.

The next meet is at Andheri, for which, if there are a sufficient number of subscribers, a special train will run. Those who wish to go out by it are requested to send in their names at once either to the master or to the Honorary Secretary of the Hunt.

MILLER'S MOSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once, and prevents inflammation. Per bottle, Re. 1. PHILLIPS and Co. Ld. Bombay and Poona.

NOTES FROM NEEMUCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, MONDAY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PHAYRE, K.C.B., Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is expected to arrive here on Wednesday morning from Nusseerabad on tour of military inspection in his capacity as Divisional Commandant. His Excellency is to be received with the honours accorded to the Chief Commander of the Presidential Army. His stay here will not be long, for he goes back to Mhow the next day, according to the present programme, when he will take his military inspection of that station. The new Battery, E—1, R.A., has arrived under the command of Major McCoasland, and are under canvas, as it has not been decided as yet which quarters they are to occupy. Possibly General Phayre will decide the matter after a personal inspection of available accommodation. Surgeon Frankling, of the Army Medical Department, who came as Surgeon to the Battery, is attached to the station hospital for British troops. Veterinary Surgeon O'Donelly, of the Army Veterinary Staff, is doing duty with the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, looking after the sick horses of that corps, in which there is anthrax or farcy prevalent. The mortality has been high, but the cause of the out-break—whether due to insanitary condition of the lines, or due to importation of the disease from outside, or whether both—has not as yet been brought to light. The horses still continue to be encamped out. The Neemuch sky races are to take place next month, and the following entries are made:—

FRAIL STAKES.
Mr Geoghan's g a g Grey Mist.
Mr Furlonger's gr c g Bounder.
Mr Pinhey's gr c m Tilomia.
Mr Butcher's gr c g Lacerator.

LILLIPUTIANS.
Mr Edward's g d m Jessica.

HACK STAKES.
Mr Edward's g w g Corinthia.

WELTER STAKES.
Mr Edward's c ch g Cyclops.
Mr Furlonger's g ch g Bounder.
Mr Pinhey's n ch m Ceoyenna.

POLO SCURRY.
Mr Edward's c ch g Cyclops.
Mr Waro's g ch p Blotting Paper.
Mr Pinhey's g ch m Tilomia.
Mr Bennett's g ch m Shikari.

HORSE CHASE.
Mr Butcher's g a g Gummy Legs.

PONY CHASE.
Mr Edward's c ch g Cyclops.
Mr Furlonger's g ch g Bounder.
Mr Pinhey's n ch m Cilosemia.
Mr Butcher's d ch g Alderman.

All is very quiet here. Colonel Stack, lately commanding the station, will soon be leaving for Europe, and I dare say he will be much missed, especially in sporting circles. Our good padre, the Rev. Mr. Lochee, is on a short holiday and has gone in the direction of Delhi in company with a clerical colleague from Bombay. Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, our Cantonment Magistrate, who had been in indifferent health lately and had been for a change of air, has just returned from a trip to Bombay and Goa in, I am glad to say, improved health. Colonel and Mrs. Grant, who are very popular, will be leaving shortly for Europe and will be much missed. It is not known who is to be Col. Grant's temporary successor.

We are having the most charming weather and nothing better could be desired. The Sergeants of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers are to give a quadrille party at the Theatre Royal on Friday, the 22nd, to which they have been so good as to invite the ladies and gentlemen of the station.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Dr. H. Cook (chairman), Colonel Merewether, Mr. Geary, the Hon. Dadabhai Nawrojee, Captain H. Morland, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Dr. P. Peterson, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. R. N. Khote, M. N. Banajee and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

A QUESTION OF STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The Council proceeded with the further consideration of a letter, dated 9th instant, from the Municipal Commissioner, asking their sanction to purchase from Mr. Jethabhoy Cooverjee, a certain piece of land and house standing at the Corner of Musjid Bunder-street and Abdul Rahman Street, at a cost of Rs. 33,675, required for street improvement.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee objected to the policy of proceeding with the work piecemeal, and observed that rather than pay large sums of money for little improvements here and there, they had better pull down the whole street and build a new one. Abdul Rahman-street was wide enough without the tramway line running through it. It would be better, perhaps, to give some compensation to the Tramway Company for removing the line from that street, rather than spend such large sums of money in the way proposed.

Colonel Merewether observed that in the present case, the property could be had under the set-back rules. If they were to accept the proposal of Mr. Dossabhoy to widen the whole line of the street, they should have to pay an extra percentage under the Land Acquisition Act. The speaker further observed that the traffic was very heavy on the side of Musjid Bunder-street, and therefore, it was very desirable to widen the road there.

The Municipal Commissioner said the question now appeared to resolve itself into this—whether they could afford the money for the proposed improvement. The improvement would be more noticeable on the side of Musjid Bunder street, where the traffic was very heavy, than on the side of Abdul Rahman-street. Although in this case it was proposed to take only one house, there would be a marked improvement, which they had better carry out now that an opportunity had offered itself.

Mr. Khote objected to the purchase on financial grounds. They were asked to pay a large sum, but he said he should like to know from what source it was expected to meet this charge. The speaker further observed that improvements like this, however desirable they were, had been made for the benefit of the tramway line. He agreed with Mr. Dossabhoy that, but for the tramway line, it would not be necessary to widen the street.

The chairman said that where a street was narrow and the traffic great, lines of carts going in opposite directions sometimes completely blocked the whole road. If there was a recess into which one or more of these carts could drop, the block could be overcome.

In the course of further discussion, the Commissioner observed that the widening of Musjid Bunder street was considered to be of so great importance that Dr. Blaney had twice brought forward a motion to that effect before the Corporation. As they could get the house under the set-back rules, they had now a good opportunity of carrying out the improvement. Col. Merewether said they had better purchase the house, since they could have it at a comparatively small cost. If they did not buy it now, they would afterwards have to pay 15 per cent more under the Land Acquisition Act, as also any additional amount spent in the meanwhile upon the improvement of the building. Col. Merewether moved that the Commissioner be authorized to obtain the house and land provided that no expenditure was incurred, which was not included in the budget.

Captain Morland seconded the proposition.

It was proposed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, that in the opinion of the Town Council it was not necessary to take up that property for street improvement.

At the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner it was eventually agreed to allow the matter to stand over for a week.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

Another subject for discussion was a government resolution, General Department, dated 15th December 1885, sanctioning the deduction of Rs. 8,000 from the existing contribution towards the cost of the police, on account of the maintenance and repair charges of the Victoria and Albert Museum, to be borne by the Municipality. As regards the question of pension to the Curator and his establishment, Government state that two remedies have been suggested, by which this can be done, namely: (1) that the Curator and his establishment should be given such pensions or gratuities as they are entitled to for their services under Government, it being left to the Municipality to provided for their pensions in future; (2) that they be viewed as officers lent to the Municipality, and the necessary contribution on account of their pensions paid by the Municipality. Government consider the latter course more desirable, requesting the Municipal Commissioner to report whether the Municipality has any objection to its adoption.

It was resolved, on the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Dr. Peterson, that pending definite arrangements the alternative suggested in the second clause of the government resolution be considered by the Town Council to be favourable.

After disposing of some other items the Council adjourned.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the result of the first ties:—

	1st Sett.	2nd Sett.	3rd Sett.
Pease beat Cloete	4 6	6 4	6 1
Young beat Stacpole	6 3	3 6	6 3
O'Connor beat Graham	6 0	6 1	
Ward beat Nicholson	6 4	6 3	
Carnegy beat Shaw	Shaw Scratched.		
Ruthlone beat Coxhead	6 5	6 3	
Johnstone beat Foote	6 3	6 0	

2 TIES.

The following are the drawings for the second Ties:—

Young by ½ 15	v.	Ward (scratch.
Kingcome by 15		Pease ,,
Rathbone—½ 15		O'Connor ,,
Johnstone by 15 one bisque		Carnegy by ½ 15.

To be played off by Wednesday evening 27th instant.

LIST OF "EVENTS."

Tuesday 9th Feb.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall, under the patronage of H. E. The Governor.

Saturday 20th Feb.—Scottish Orphanage Annual Meeting, at Mahim. H. E. Lord Reay presides.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following is the report of the Committee for the half year ending 31st December, 1885, to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Wednesday the 3rd day of February:—The total number of Members is 613, of whom 255 were resident on the 31st December, 1885, 51 new members were elected during the past half year. The only change in the Committee during the half-year has been the re-appointment of Captain Olivier, R. E., as one of the Honorary Secretaries in place of Mr. W. C. Hughes resigned.

CRICKET.—An unusually favorable monsoon allowed practice to go on uninterruptedly. Including home and foreign, 18 Matches were played, of which 8 were won, 6 lost, and 4 drawn. The results of the big Matches were not in favor of the Gymkhana. The Match vs. Poona being lost by one wicket, and that against the Mofussil by one inning and eleven runs. A joint team of Bombay and Mofussil residents has recently paid a return visit to Calcutta, but has had to submit to defeat at the hands of the Calcutta Club.

POLO.—We have to chronicle a most successful season. Our tournament in October, although conspicuous by the absence of the Central India Horse, the holders of the Challenge Cup, produced an entry of 5 teams besides our own—viz, Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry (3rd and 4th Regiments), Poona, Poona Horse, and Royal Artillery (Kirkee)—and after a series of well-contested games resulted in the victory of the Gymkhana team, consisting of Messrs. A. Arthur (Captain), C. Gray, E. L Barton, and P. B. Savile. This was followed by the success of our representatatives at Hyderabad, where they won the Silver Cup presented by His Highness the Nizam. The team being Messrs. A. Craigie (Captain), A. Arthur, H. R. King, and L. A. Wallace, the latter's place being taken by Mr. G. K. Remington in the final match, owing to his having been disabled.

BOATING.—A Crew compted in the challenge fours at the Poona Regatta last September, and although it was not successful, the entry has been the means of giving a fresh impetus to this branch of athletics. The supply of boats is now found inadequate, and a proposal has been set on foot for the purchase of two additional pair oars. As the funds of the Club, however, do not admit of any fresh outlay at present—the current expenditure and cost of repairs to the Raft being comparatively heavy—it is hoped that the money may be raised by private subscription. With this object a list has been opened, and should there be a sufficient amount promised, the new boats will be ordered forthwith.

GOLF.—The following events have been decided during the half-year, but the game has lost a great many supporters on account of the obstructions to play on the Maidan:—Calcutta Medal (1884), won by Mr. J. Spence. St. Andrew's Medal, won by Mr. J. S. Burn. Calcutta Medal (1885), won by Mr. T. Lang. The usual Tournament came off at Nasik in September, and the following honours fell to Bombay:—Nasik Cup, won by Mr. W. Murray. Combination Cup, won by Mr. J. Spence. Silver Medal, won by Mr. J. Spence.

RACQUETS.—The first Tournament was inaugurated in the rains, and the Silver Challenge Cup, provided mainly by private subscription, was won by Mr. B. B. Russell, R. E. Racquet Court debentures to the extent of Rs. 1,000 have been paid off during the half year.

LAWN-TENNIS continues most popular. Nothing of importance has taken place during the half-year. The usual Handicaps and Tournaments will played during the ensuing six months.

The Pavilion has been lent for the purposes of practice to and for Concerts given by the Minnesinger's Society, whose performances have been largely attended and very generally appreciated.

ALLEGED ATROCIOUS TREATMENT AND MURDER OF A HINDU GIRL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* sends the following details of a painful incident at Keem, the outlines of which were published in our issue of the 6th instant:—About two months ago, a koonbie, resident of Keem, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, borught home a young wife of 13. A fortnight after the marriage, on account of some misunderstanding, she went to the Keem station to take the train for her father's village. Her sister-in-law followed her with a view to bringing her back. Seeing the sister approach, she concealed herself in a hut belonging to a railway sepoy, who, after the girl had got in, locked the door. The husband of the missing girl made inquiries as to her whereabouts, but without success. About two weeks ago he was still about the Keem station making enquiries, and found some stray dogs trying to dig up something which appeared to be a portion of a dead body. He at once gave information to the railway authorities, who communicated the matter to Mr. Mulock, the Collector, who happened then to be in camp in the neighbourhood. Mr. Anderson, the district superintendent of police, and Khan Saheb Nanabhoy, the inspector, were sent for from Surat. The body was disinterred and from the remnant of clothes on it the koonbie identified it as that of his childwife. The police officers thereupon arrested five persons on a charge of rape, murder, abetment of murder, and concealment of crime. These five persons were Koonerjee Pragjee, station master, the railway sepoy, two porters, and a keeper of a dharamsala. They were placed before Mr. Pandsa, first-class magistrate, who committed then to take their trial at the next sessions. One of the porters has been admitted as Queen's evidence. He is stated to have supplied all the missing links of the story of what is apparently a most infamous plot. There are about 13 witnesses an behalf of the Crown, whose cross examination has been reserved for the sessions.

It would appear that after the first day's search the unfortunate girl was taken to the dharamsala close by where the two sepoys committed outrages on her. In order to prevent her from raising a cry the two porters held her down by the neck. When they let go she was found to be dead. The body was concealed for the time in an adjacent field, whence they removed it at night and buried in the railway yard. There were ornaments on the person of the girl, but they are now missing. Public sympathy is very much excited for the unfortunate husband and relatives of the outraged and murdered girl.

THE FIGHT WITH DACOITS AT SAIGON.

THE following extract from a private letter by a private of the Hampshire regiment has been placed at the disposal of the *Madras Times*:—

"Saigon, 29th December 1885.—We left Mandalay on the morning of the 14th of the month, to go out after the dacoits; since then, we have had hard times of it. We went out the other day, and were attacked by a gang of about five hundred. They came down upon our gallant band, and we had to retire with loss. While advancing, one of the officers had been shot, and another wounded; besides this, five of our men and four of the Native regiment had been wounded, and one killed. The Officer Commanding the party called for a volunteer to go and bring the body of the dead officer from off the field, under a strong fire from the enemy. I went to the front, and said I would go. The wounded officer creeped up to where the body was, and between us, we managed to get it away. If there was one shot fired at the officer and me, there was over one hundred. While I was lifting the body of the young officer he was shot twice more, but never a shot struck me. I am recommended by the officer. We, of the Hampshire regiment, were left, thirty-five in number, to face the enemy. I am glad to say we did it by the help of God."

THE BATTLE OF ABU KLEA.

LIEUT.-COLONEL TALBOT contributes an article to the January number of the *Nineteenth Century* on the above subject. His avowed object in writing it, is to clear away the misapprehension which has been created as to many of the incidents in the last Soudan campaign, especially as to the part taken by the heavy Camel Regiment at the battle of Abu-Klea. Colonel Talbot takes up the thread of the story from the moment when Sir Herbert Stewart commenced his forward movement from the Zeriba. He first describes the position of the different regiments on the march, and points out the mistakes of former narrators of the story in this particular, and marks out the route taken by the army. Skirmishing with the enemy began almost immediately after leaving the Zeriba. We will here leave him to tell the story in his own words:—

"The camels, or rather their drivers, siding and edging away from the fire of the enemy's riflemen on our right rear, pressed out the left corner of the square. The Gardner gun, owing to the splendid exertions of the sailors, managed to keep up, although much interfered with by the camels. After marching for about two miles at a very slow rate, the enemy's flags, which had been visible since leaving the Zeriba, suddenly became animate, and a large force of Arabs, distant some 500 to 700 yards, sprang up, and advanced as if to attack the left leading corner of the square. The square was at once halted, but immediately afterwards was moved to the right on to a slightly elevated knoll a simple movement for men but difficult for camels, many of which remained outside the square when it was halted; among others, the one carrying Lord St. Vincent. A gap existed on the left face, through which was taken the gardner gun, and brought into action. After firing a few rounds it jammed and became useless. The officers, except one and many blue jackets were killed or wounded fighting by their gun. At this moment the Wadi to our left became alive with Arabs, from which a solid column was seen emerging; but our skirmishers were still out, and their attention being concentrated upon the enemy's sharpshooters, with whom they were exchanging shots, they did not soon enough perceive the attack upon the main body. Consequently the fire of the war of the square had to be reserved, and the efforts of the officers were directed to prevent the men taking up the fire of the Guards and Mounted Infantry until our skirmishers had returned into the square. The last but one to get back was Major Byng, the last man was overtaken

and speared. Almost with our skirmishers came on a cloud of Arabs, if such an expression is permissible to a dense formation, led by their chiefs on horseback, unshaken by fire from the rear portion of the square, for until this moment the Heavy Camel Regiment had withheld their fire, which was now delivered at the advancing column. Whether the Arabs had executed a flank movement to their right as described by Sir Charles Wilson, or whether a large force was concealed in the wade on our flank, it is not easy to say; but certain it is that, taking advantage of the opening in the square, they hurled themselves with the terrific rapidity and fury upon it. The company of the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards had a few moments before had been wheeled outwards by Colonel Burnaby, with the intention no doubt of bringing their fire to bear but no sooner did he see that, not only on our flanks, but on our rear, the attack was being developed than he rode in front of the company and shouted to the men to wheel back. The order was obeyed, the men stepping steadily backwards. Before they had got back into their original place, the Arabs were in through the interval thus created and through the gap already existing at the left rear corner of the square. Burnaby whose house had fallen, was one of the first to be attacked, and as he lay on the ground he received a mortal wound in the neck from a sword cut. The Royals, Greys, 5th Lancers upon whose rear the camels pressed, hampering their free movement, were now attacked in the rear by those of the enemy who had succeeded in passing the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, coming through and under the camels, at the same time they were engaged (with the enemy) in front. A severe hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the strength and determination of our men told, and not an Arab escaped alive. The affair was a matter of moments, and from first to last not more than five minutes elapsed. The fire of the Mounted Infantry principally and of the Guards Camel Regiment (who faced their rear rank about), of the detachment of the Sussex and of the right wing of the Heavy Camel Regiment, prevented the Arabs from re-inforcing their attacking column; but the brunt of fight, the hand-to-hand encounter, was borne by the left wing of the last-named regiment. No men could have fought better, and although two detachments lost their officers, their places were at once assumed by the non-commissioned officers. It was an Inkerman on a small scale—a soldiers battle; strength, determination, steadiness, and unflincting—courage alone could have stemmed the onslaught. Sir C. Wilson speaks of the Heavies being clubbed. When it is remembered that there was a severe hand-to-hand fight, and eighty six officers and men in that portion of the square killed or wounded, it will readily be understood that some confusion was inevitable; but, as the men never lost their heads and the officer retained control over their men, the expression is hardly accurate or fair. Some people, apparently the writer of the article in the November number of this Review, seemed to have thought that the battle was lost and that it only remained to sell our lives as dearly as possible. I can only say that it never occurred to me that the fight was lost, and in evidence of this I never drew sword or pistol. Most determined fighting was going on, but there were no signs of giving way, still less of demoralisation. The testimony of the Arabs is conclusive, for in all native accounts of the fight it was said that the English opened the squarl to encourage them to come on in order to kill every one who got inside. An incident occurred at the moment of the main attack which has not been recorded. A squadron, mounted on black horses, advanced and threatened to charge the right rear angle of the square where the Household Cavalry were stationed. It was met with volleys from their brethren of the Black Horse, and the attack was at once repelled. Afterwards thirty dead horses were counted on the spot where the advance was made, which tends to shown that the shooting of the heavy Camel Regiment was not so indifferent as has been implied. There is no necessity to make any comparison between the corps that forced the Dessert Column. The Guards Camel Regiment, the Mounted Infantry, the Heavy and Light Camel Regiments (unfortunately the latter were not at Abu-Klea,) and the other regiments were the flower of the British Army. Sir Herbert Stewart often said that no more splendid body of men could be formed—picked shots, men of stamina and strength. In the events that happened no credit belongs to one corps more than another. The brunt of the attack at Abu-Klea fell upon the left wing of the Heavy Camel Regiment and the Newal Brigade, and they acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of their General, but not a whit better did they acquit themselves than others of the column would have done. They all did their work in the several places in which they found themselves. Sir C. Wilson remarks that not a single Arab penetrated the ranks of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards or Blues (he might have added Boys). It is perfectly true; but, like the other portions of the square, they did not bear the chief force of the main attack; they only had to resist portions of the surging force whose fury chiefly spent itself on the left rear corner of the square. They were able moreover to meet the attacks with fire, and they were not impeded to the same extent by jagging camels. They would be the last to accept credit which implies undeserved criticism of the left wing of their regiment. It cannot be admitted that the fate of the day depended upon any one portion of the force more than another, and that, had it not been for the front and right faces of the square, or, as Lieutenant Dawson puts it, he guards all would have been lost. All credit to their right good behaviour but, it is not a fact that the whole of the rear face or left face was driven back and only prevented from retreating by the steadfastness of the other forces. The words of the Brigadier in his despatch to the Commander-in-Chief show at all events that he was satisfied. "It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardships, and it may even be said exceptional fighting have been called. It would be impossible for me adequatedly to describe the admirable support that has been given to me by every officer and man of the force. It has been asked how it was that the Arabs entered the square: the cause was that it was not closed up when the attack took place. It was not broken, because it was never properly formed. No doubt the masking of the fire from the rear of the square by our skirmishers enabled the enemy to approach comparatively unharmed. The jaming of the rifles was a very serious matter, and added to the difficulties and diminished the volume of fire from all portions of the square, but, on the other hand, it caused the men to use their bayonets, which in a hand-to-hand fight are safer and more effective weapons. It has been hinted that cavalry, fighting on foot, were not suited to the work they were called upon to perform, and again that the Heavy Camel Regiment was wanting in cohesion and *esprit de corps*. No cavalry soldier ever wishes to be separated from his horse, except when honoured by being selected for some exceptional service like the advance across the Baguda desert. But having been called upon, their General, at all events, was of opinion that no troops could have done better under the circumstances than those upon whom the shock of the fight fell. Certain it is that no one regiment, either cavalry or infantry could have supplied an equal number of highly trained, active, strong, efficient men, selected from their regiments for general efficiency and good shooting. As to the *sprit de corps* which bound together and supported this regiment on many a trying occasion, it was as if it had been the growth of years instead of weeks. Nothing could have exceeded the cordial feelings that existed between each detachment, or the belief and confidence that they had in each other. Cohesion and *esprit de corps* were qualities that existed to a remarkable extent."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain John George, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE French steamer Cachar, 2,230 tons, Captain P Marcontani, sailed yesterday for Barcelona and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain A May, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and Dr Mitchell and 11 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic Steam-ship Co's steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Calcutta with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Alcester, 1,046 tons, Captain P Bruce, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Galatz (23rd Dec), with a cargo of timber; she is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Trafalgar, 1,692 tons, Captain D Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (15th Oct), with a cargo of 2,516 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Cascapedia, 1,924 tons, Captain W A Fraser, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Perim with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Qhuel, Mrs Zemare and 2 children, Mrs Perkins, Mr Lord and Major and Mrs Kirke.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire (6th Jan), with a general cargo, 187 cases of opium, 5 horses and the following passengers:—Consul Hajee Hussein Khan, Consul General for Persia, Mr M Burn, Mr Cassum Musser and 57 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
19	Olcester (s)	Bruce	Galatz, Dec. 23.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Dec. 30.
	I.M.S. Tenasserim	Wilson	Kurrachee, Jan. 18.
	Mobile (s)	Doert	Bushire, Jan. 6.
	Trafalgar	Johnstone	Cardiff, Dec. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
20	H. M. S. Malabar.	Paget	England.
	Barcelona (s)	Simson	Port Said.
	Agra (s)	May	Coast and Calcutta.
	Cascapedia (s)	Fraser	Antwerp.
	Cachar (s)	Marcontow..	Barcelona, &c.
	Athabasca (s)	George	Elephant Point.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Fedele Primavesi, for Moulmein.
„ Peshawar, for China.
„ Verona, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16 Clan Matheson (s)..Watson ....Liverpool, Dec. 6.
Jumna..........Moss........London, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 16.—Steamers Canara, Oriental, Maharani, Hartington, Shahzada and Bucephalus.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 17 Rosetta (s)........ London.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 17 Rosetta (s)........ Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th January 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·922
Temperature of the Air	74·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·3
Dew Point	68·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·804
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =80).	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·3
General Directions of Wind*	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	212

* From midnight to midnight

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 21.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

3-83—Little, S, F and N—Ookerda Poonsey and others vs the steam-ship Savitri—Chalk and W.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Judgment on Judge's summons.

148-73—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy.

For Judgment.

267-84—Tobin and R—Hormusjee Dorabjee Vania and others vs Burjorjee Jamsetjee Vania—H Bicknell.
345-84—Tyabjee and D—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Joonas vs Khoja Khakee Arut and others—Hore, C and B.

For Judgment on Commissioner's report.

66-83—Macfarlane and E—Joomabhoy Lalji vs Dinbai and others—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

255-85—Tobin and R—A Lister vs F W Hodges and another—Nanu and H.
393-85—Tobin and R—Doorgabai vs Reubin Solomon—Wadia and G.
321-85—Muljee B B—Doolabdas Raghowjee vs Bai Dayakore and others—M H Khan.
241-85—Ardesir and H—Hajee Abubuker Ismail and another vs Mahomed Acoob—Tyabjee and D.
300-84—Payne, G and S—Syem Syed Mohedin bin Syem Abdool Kador vs Aled Rahim Hajee Tyeb—Pestonjee and R.
455-84—Pestonjee and R—Aled Rahim Hajee Tyeb vs Syem Syed Mohedin bin Syem Abdool Kador.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

464-85—Hore, C and B—Ramji Kessowji and others vs Khoja Datoo Aloo and another—Part heard.
475-85—Ardesir and H—Ookerda Khetsey vs The Parell S and W Co.
486-85—Tyabji and D—Walla Futtaji and others vs Hoosein Haji Ismailji—Hore, C and B.
507-85—Winter and B—G Okell and another vs Peerbhoy Allarakhia.
508-85—Winter and B—G Okell and another vs Jeebai.
510-85—Payne, G and S—Khimjee Jewa and another vs Sadashiv Vishwanath Dharandhar.

Long Causes.

274-85—Chalk and W—Roychund Nursingdas and others vs Nanabhoy Purshotum and others—Tyabji & D. Part heard.
305-85—Bicknell and K—Bharmul Meghji vs Nursey Mowji and another—Macfarlane and E—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Scott, Major, Bl R A, on duty, from England.
Wetherall, Capt, Dy Asst Adjt Gl for Musketry, on duty, from Aden.
Macbay, Major, By S C, from leave, from England.
Hare, Surgn-Major, By M S, on leave, from Purandhur.
Meadows, Dy Surgn Gl, By M S, on duty, from Bhuj.
Turner, Lt, 16th By N I, on leave, from Surat.

JANUARY 20.

Joyut, Brde Surgn, By I M S, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 19.

Scott, Major, Bl R A, on duty, to Peshawar.

JANUARY 20.

Kirke, Major, Bl Gl List Infy, on leave, to England.
Southey, Lt, By A D C, on duty, to Mhow.
Nares, Major, Bl Leicestershire, on duty, to Lucknow

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 21st January, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next the 23rd instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m. and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

There will be a Class of Instruction for Certificates on Friday the 22nd instant, at 7-30 p.m., at Head-quarters.

The ranges will be reserved for E Company Wyer Challenge Cup Competition on the 23rd, 25th, and 27th instant. "All members are eligible to shoot for this prize, but only an efficient of the year can win it."

The ranges have been engaged by E Company for the the 10th, 13th and 17th February 1886.

There will be a meeting of the sub-committee to consider the subject of clothing, at 5-30 p.m. on Monday next the 25th instant at Qr.-Mr. Soundy's.

The following movements will be practised on Saturday next Section 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 26, 29 and 32 part III Field Exercise book 1884.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

The following promotions are made from 22nd Oct 1885, vice Mr J McGill, Depy Supdt, 4th Grade, retired:—

Mr G H Cooke, Offg Depy Supdt, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that Grade.

Lieut W H Pollen, RE, Asst Supdt, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that grade.

The following promotions are made from 26th Oct 1885, vice Mr H B Talbot, Offg Depy Supdt, 3rd Grade, retired:—

Mr E J Jackson, Offg Depy Supdt, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieut G B Hodgson, SC, Offg Asst Supdt, 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

The following promotion is made, from the forenoon of the 1st Oct 1885, vice Mr D J Collins, Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade, retired:—

Mr A Ewing, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

The following promotion is made, vice Mr P A Peters, Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade, seconded on transfer under the Straits Settlement Govt from the 30th Oct, 1885:—

Mr M Gastand, Asst Suryeyor, 3rd Grade to be Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

The following promotions are made from the forenoon of the 15th Nov 1885, vice Mr A D Smart, Surveyor, 2nd Grade retired:—

Mr M J Ogle, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor 2nd Grade.

Mr W C Prince, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Mr G Cowper, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, is granted furlough for 1 year with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

14th Jan.—In supersession of the Director-Genl's Notification No 172 dated the 29th Dec 1885, Mr J Tait, Exec Engr 3rd Grade, sub pro tem., is posted to the Sind-Sagar State Railway.

PUNJAUB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette.*)

Mr J R Drummond, Asst Commr, on return from privilege leave, is placed in charge of the Sirsa Sub-Division of the Hissar Dist, from the forenoon of the 4th of Jan 1886, vice Hidayat Ali, Extra Asst Commr, proceeded on leave.

Mr R L Harris, Asst Commr, on return from furlough, is posted to Gurdaspur from the forenoon of the 8th Jan 1886.

Mr C M Rivaz, Depy Commr of Kangra, is appointed to be Dist Judge of the Civil Dist of Kangra, as a temporary arrangement, vice Mr J A E Miller.

Mr E W Trotter, Insptr-Genl of Registration, Supdt of Stamps, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Punjaub, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months, from the afternoon of the 4th Jan 1886.

Mr E W Parker, Offg Addl Divl Judge, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-Genl of Registration, Supdt of Stamps, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Punjaub, during Mr Trotter's absence on leave, from the above date.

The Lieut Govr is pleased to appoint Veterinary Surg J A Nunn Honorary Professor of Bovine Pathology in the Lahore Veterinary School from 1st Jan 1885.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut Cyril Kirkpatrick, F Company, is permitted at his own request, to resign his commission.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—Appointments—F Company.—Vol Clarence Kirkpatrick to be Lieut, vice Lieut Cyril Kirkpatrick, resigned.

Volunteer W O Rees to be Lieut to fill an existing vacancy.

Appointment—2nd Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—Vol W P Carson to be Lieut from 15th Oct 1885.

Lieut C P Egerton, 2nd Battln, Cheshire Regt, attached to the 5th Punjaub Infy, on probation, is granted leave to Calcutta from 1st Feb to 31st July 1886, to study the Native Languages. This cancels the Punjaub Order No 2 of 5th Jan 1886.

Mr R D Bayley, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, is appointed to hold charge of the Western Jumna Canal.

Circle with the rank of Supdt of Works from the afternoon of the 9th Nov 1885.

Mr E H Pargiter, Exec Engr 3rd Grade, Lower Sutlej and Chenab Div, Inundation Canals, is allowed 12 months furlough to Europe, from the 15th Mar 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 1.)

ADMIRALTY, 29th December, 1885.

Engr J R B Wright has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr in H M's Fleet.

Admiralty, 30th December, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Staff Capt W Mayes has been placed on the retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of retired Capt, Lieut M G Smith has been placed on the retired List of his rank.

The following promotions have been made:—Sub-Lieut F S Miller to be Lieut in H M's Fleet; Sub-Lieut M Singer to be Lieut in H M's Fleet.

Sub-Lieut R Hudleston to be Lieut in H M's Fleet.

Admiralty, 31st December, 1885.

The following promotions have been made:—Commanders:—Ed G Hulton, Wm McCoy Fitz-Gerald Castle, H W Dowding, B Watson, to be Capt in H M's Fleet Lieutenant R A Brock, Hon'ble E T Needham, R P Humpage, H H Barnard C F Oldham, D McNab Riddel, F P Trench, to be Commanders in H M's Fleet.

Sub-Lieutenants—J W M Webb, W O Lyne, A G Cawston, H S Boldero, A H Christian, G M Courage, W G Van Ingen, to be Lieuts in H M's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Lieut G S Deverell has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Comdr.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—The undermentioned Officers to be Majors by Brevet, under the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 19th March, 1883:—Capt A H Blaxland. Capt A H Des Barres.

Admiralty, 1st January, 1886.

The following promotions have been made:—Captains: A J Chatfield, T Barnardiston, L Brine, to be Rear-Admirals in H M's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have taken place on the Retired List:—

Captains T H B Fellows, CB, M Lowther, L H Vesturme, to be rear Admirals.

The following promotions have also been made:—

Comdrs J R E Pattison, W H Henderson, J L Hammet, to be Capts in H M's Fleet.

Lieutenants C H Adair F Finnis, A W Chisholm-Batten, to be Comds in H M's Fleet.

Sub-Lieuts—W H R Baker, E C T Biscoe, E Hewett, to be Lieut H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 1.

War Office, Pall Mall, 1st January, 1886.

9th Lancers, Lieut J H Lamont to be Capt, on augmentation.

14th Hussars, Major J Kentish has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Genl W D Aitken (late Bombay), upon the Unemployed Supernry List, to be Col-Comdt, vice Genl Sir W M Coghlan, K C B (late Bombay), deceased.

Lieut-Col and Col J T Leishman (late Bombay) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honarary rank of Major-Genl.

Major F E B Loraine retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Major P W H Miles, from Supeny to the Establishment, to be Major, vice B de B Tupper, promoted Lieut-Col on half pay.

Scots Guards, Lieut S H Batson, from the 4th Battln, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be Lieut, vice L G H S Dawson-Damer, resigned.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Genl S Henning, C B, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Genl.

Col R J Hay, R A, to be Major-Genl, vice G T Field, retired.

Capt H C Molyneux, retired pay, has retired from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Lieut P S Marling V C. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to have the temporary rank of Capt while comdg a Company of Mounted Infantry in Egypt.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernry List:—Col J Miles, Bombay.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

To be Major-General on the Unemployed Supernry List.—Col W N Lees, Bengal Infantry.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The resignation of Capt E Gambier-Parry, with the honorary rank of Major, as notified in the Gazette of 3rd Nov, 1885, is cancelled.

Capt E J F Collas should have been described as belonging to the 2nd or East Regt, Royal Jersey Militia, and not, as stated in the *Gazette* of 15th Dec, 1885.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway ation Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

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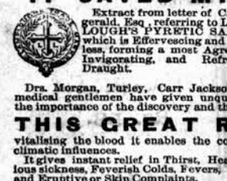
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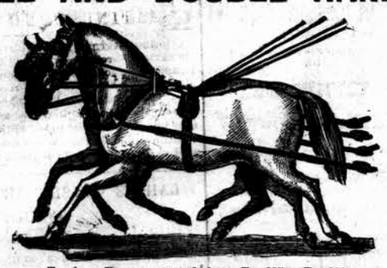
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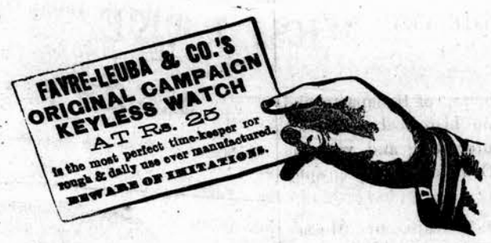
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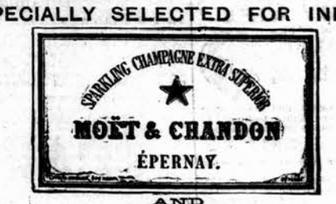
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